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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 150. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd August	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
10th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
4 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE- "A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6163	14th Aug.	16th Aug.
Perak Maru	S. Murazumi.	5900	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 28th Aug.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 29th Aug *	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PHNTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th August.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 26th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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23rd August 1913.
161

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

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STEAM	EXPERIENCE
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BANKING.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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L. F. TUCKER,
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264

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
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do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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- 888

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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INVITE INSPECTION OF
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WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Purshotam Gopaldas has revoked the Power of Attorney executed by him on the 21st day of September, 1912, in favour of Ambalal Jethalal and that any person dealing with the said Ambalal Jethalal on behalf of our said client under the said Power of Attorney will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

SHROFF DINSHA DHARAMSI,
Attorneys for Purshotam Gopaldas.
0394

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Manilal Govindram alias Manilal Govindram Desai late of Bhownagar Hindu Nagar Inhabitant latley an Officer of Gondal, State .....Deceased.

Champaklal Manilal Desai of Bhownagar Hindu Nagar Inhabitant, a son of the abovenamed deceased, public prosecutor at present residing at Gondal (Kathiawar) .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court as Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 13th day of August, 1913.

Messrs. SURAJMAL & Coy.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Issue of Rupees TWENTY Lakhs FOUR Per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 80 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, Repayable in 60 Years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders of Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 26th August 1913, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. (Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August 1913. 037

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, when the resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company held on the 6th day of August, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

The said resolutions so to be submitted to the meeting may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) TAPIDASS VURJIDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1913. 0368

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 0392

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—CLERKS conversant with accounts, etc., Graduates preferred. Apply to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0391

WANTED—Qualified draughtsmen, able to work in an Architects' firm. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0389

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned—

1 bale bordered prints, black satin and coloured gents, 355 lbs.

1 bale fancy striped sleeve lining gents 269 lbs.

1 bale white shirtings gents 362 lbs.

4 bales, each coloured melton gents 511, 504, 503 and 482 lbs.

1 bale coloured mercerised satin gents 427 lbs.

1 bale fancy striped sleve lining gents 289 lbs.

2 loose bales each containing 20 pieces melton cloth.

A lot of brocade and mulls gents.

On account of the concerned—

A consignment of Japanese ware consisting of:—Old satsuma vases, incense burners and tea sets, gold border porcelain Kaka toilet sets, porcelain tea-sets, metal bowls, photo frames, etc.

On account of the concerned—

4 second-hand typewriters Williams and Fay-sholes.

4 iron safes, by Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham.

Miscellaneous articles, consisting of:—Collars, chairs, tables, screens, cases, ice pitcher, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913. 252

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 30, case No. 69, Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 14-15: 120, case Nos. 370: 263, Chinch Bunder Road.

Building Street Nos. 33-35: 4-10: 88-92: 753-755: 36-42: 50-54, Case Nos. 120: 121: 166: 341: 281: 283. 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, Doongri Street and Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 23rd August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913. 256

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
K. JONES & Co.,
41, PRINCE BUILDINGS,
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P M.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"SATAN" FILM FINALE

During the current week the last of the famous "satan" film will be presented.

MODERN MELODRAMA.

It is a story of the new world, even more effective than the previous narratives, and has been pronounced to be one of the most striking films ever placed on a cinema screen.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.
(In completely original dances.)
Positively their Last Appearance.

Two Fine Comics.

Pathe's Gazette.

THE WEEK'S ARRANGEMENTS.

To-night's performance is at 6-30: on Sunday there will be the usual three shows: on Monday there will again be but one performance: and from Tuesday onwards we revert to the old order of things.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE DALLAS COMEDY Co.
Last Two Nights.
Saturday, 23rd
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
(Still running).
Monday, 25th,
Positively
Farewell Performance
"BABY MINE."
(by special request).
Commences at 9-30 p.m.
Seats Booked at
S. Rose & Co.

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Ved Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is allowed to Canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
To-Night!
A MARVELLOUS EXHIBITION
OF THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM
BY THE INIMITABLE
PAIVA
MONARCH OF HYPNOTISTS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE YOGI SPELL."
A Marvellous and Mysterious Manifestation.
A HOST OF OTHER FEATS.
Fun and Mystery combined. Hearty Laughter for All.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURE-PROGRAMME.
THIS WEEK'S STAR FILM: LADY GODIVA
A Beautiful rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.
3 Shows of 1½ Hours.
First Show Commences 7 p. m.
Matinees.—Saturdays and Sundays at 5-30.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
NEW PROGRAMME.
Each Show 1½ Hour.
FATILITY
A thrilling drama strong in human interest, rich in profoundly impressive episodes. It tells the story of tragedy arising from human fickleness.
SAT. MATINEE SHOW AT 5 to 6-30 p.m.
SUNDAY MATINEE SHOW 3 TO 6 P.M. ZIGOMAR ZIGOMAR
SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW at 6-30 to 8 p. m. 9 to 10-30. 10-45. 12-15.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 22nd.

S. S. Port said	Batto	Genoa	August 5
S. S. Arabia	Palmer	London	August 1

DEPARTURES.

August 22nd.

S. S. Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool and Marseilles	
S. S. Benin	Cole	Mostyn Jeep	
S. S. Pundua	Handcock	Zanzibar	
S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi	
S. S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah	
S. S. Rappenfels	Grovan	Calcutta	
S. S. Aviemoor	Koefod	Calcutta	

The following vessel obtained their port clearance on Friday:—

S. S. Orissa	Ruhne	Antwerp etc

The following vessels began toload on Friday

Steamer *	Strathearn	for	Midlesbrough
Steamer *	Hankura	for	Persian Gulf
Steamer *	Maria		
	Valarie	for	Trieste etc
Steamer	Port said	for	Genoa etc

* To arrive

S. S. Port Said:—The Rubattino Line steamer Port Said, 2,885 tons, Captain M. G. Batto, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Genoa, August 5th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in the harbour on Friday from London August 1st, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, sailed on Friday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S. S. Rappenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rappenfels, 3,674 tons, Captain R. Grovan, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Koefod, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Orissa:—The steamer Orissa, 2,193 tons, Captain T. Ruhne, will sail to-day for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant reached Aden at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, August 22, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
B.	Assaye	Clodwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
C. & R.	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S & Co.
M.	Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co
P.	Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co
Q.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co
3.	Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Bassano	Bacchall	J. F. & Co
5	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	City of Sparta	McNeil	J. F. & Co.
7.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co
9.	Amstonga	Wooster	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11	City of York	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co
16.	Orissa	Ruhne	K. N. & Co

DOCK GATE.

Surada		Alton	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Indravali		Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi		Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati		Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati		Moola	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia		Palmer	P. & ON. S. & Co
Brinkurn		Proctor	K N. & Co.
Banca		Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
China		Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Crocefels		Sockels	W. & A. G. & Co
Chindmara		Brocq	M. M. & Co
Hoseinee		Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hild		Salvanesa	P. F. C. & Co
Island		Hughes	T. M. & Co
Khosrau		Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kola		Minett	M. M. & Co
Marienbad		Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
Nurani		Atkin	T. M. & Co
Port Said		Batt	Rubattino Line
President		Schutt	A. strandsen & Co.
Redbridge		Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Seaid		Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Soyo Maru		Maki	S. W. & Co.
Silius		Beyn	Bombay & Co.
Uriana		Fratz	M. M. & Co.
Ula		Oliver	M. M. & Co.
Uhenfels		Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.
Umgeni		Hagger	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ujina		Hill	M. M. & Co

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following additional passengers will sail-by the English mail steamer Caledonia to-day:—

Barrett, Mr. F. J.; Dawson, Lt. Col. H. Willam; Adams Major, E. and Mrs; Chatterjee, Mr. N. K.; Bhatia, Mr. A. S.; McLeod, Mr.; Wheeler, Mr. H. S.; Goulding Davis, Mrs. A. W.; Rigg, Capt. O. D.; Wilmot, Mr.; Webb, Mr.; Kingsbury, Mr. H.; Johnson, Miss K.; Irigoin, Mr. N.; Rikh, Mr. S. N. Shivanath; Brandon, Mr. C. J.; Robb, Mr. Jas.; Chakravarti, Mr. A.; Chatterjee, Dr. P.; Chatterjee, Mr. K. K.; Coates, Captain V.; Smith, Miss L. G.; Goulding Davis, Mr. A. T.; Goulding Davis, Miss K. G.; Randle, Mr. C. E.; Tracey, Mr.; Grunberg, Mr. F.; Caspersz, Mr. A. and Mrs.; Blackburn, Miss A.; Marr, Mrs.; Andrews, Major C. E.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 21st August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Abbott Additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council (who is on a two days visit to Hyderabad) and Mrs. Abbott arrived at Secunderabad at 5-30 last evening by mail and were met by Mr. Graves-Law I.C.S., 2nd Assistant representing the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. Bilgrami Assistant Political Secretary, representing H. H. the Nizam's Government, Dr. Edgar T. Hillier, President, Local Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, the Committee of the League, Rev. S. H. Johnston, Chaplain, Chadderghat, and representative members of the Anglo-Indian Community of the District.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 22nd August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21th)	93.3	81.0	45	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	96.3	81.8	77	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21th)	100.3	87.1	84	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	81.5	60	..	7.37	+3.18
Rawalpindi	100.9	78.6	75	..	13.63	—3.28
Lahore	102.9	81.2	61	..	15.04	+3.65
Sirsa	103.3	84.0	49	..	14.91	+6.56
Ambala	99.5	78.9	78	..	27.13	+9.85
Delhi	102.0	83.8	74	..	12.64	—4.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.0	82.5	65	0.30	6.46	—11.08
Mainpuri	97.3	84.1	59	..	8.41	—7.81
Jhansi	101.6	76.0	76	0.57	7.19	—18.31
Cawnpore	99.1	75.5	89	1.32	14.43	—7.84
Allahabad	97.1	76.5	83	0.11	17.30	—8.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	95.6	79.7	74	..	7.96	—6.35
Jaipur	100.2	79.1	57	..	11.42	—4.22
Kotah	99.0	81.2	59	..	8.56	—10.27
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	76.5	70	..	23.54	+12.76
Dwarka	85.8	77.7	80	..	13.77	+2.72
Veraval	82.6	76.8	86	0.18	24.22	+9.87
Rajkot	87.1	72.8	86	0.88	24.79	+4.59
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	90.0	75.6	85	0.06	31.04	+17.37
Surat	87.4	76.1	87	..	30.02	—1.31
Ahmedabad	88.6	76.7	86	0.05	25.56	+1.87
Deesa	88.3	74.4	82	..	22.99	+5.38
Neemuch	88.9	71.0	85	..	16.49	—0.40
Indore	88.1	72.1	84	0.92	31.75	+10.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	75.3	92	0.29	25.17	—13.21
Saugor	91	87	2.1	95	0.52	19.11
Hoshangabad	87.6	74.4	93	0.14	29.34	—3.59
Khandwa	89.2	75.1	82	..	31.30	+12.55
Akola	90.2	74.0	86	0.19	19.32	—0.94
Amraoti	87.1	72.3	94	0.17	28.21	+7.50
Nagpur	87.6	73.8	89	0.74	32.11	+.12
Chanda	89.0	74.0	94	1.29	32.52	—1.28
Raipur	88.7	75.6	97	0.40	?	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	75.7	79	0.08	62.09	+7.85
Ratnagiri	83.8	74.9	77	0.19	61.60	—16.96
Mormugao	79.0	72.2	95	0.72	74.27	—0.41
Karwar	80.7	73.0	91	0.03	75.87	—18.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	71.1	83	0.42	11.09	—0.51
Ahmednagar	86.1	67.9	80	0.19	16.90	+6.39
Poona	81.0	68.3	76	..	20.92	+6.07
Sholapur	88.8	73.1	68	..	9.71	—2.72
Bijapur	86.2	69.3	77	0.06	8.61	+1.16
Belgaum	84.8	64.5	90	0.03	27.47	—4.47
Aurangabad	88.9	70.5	87	15.56		
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	70.5	87	0.11	16.56	+0.16
Hyderabad	87.9	70.2	95	2.30	31.84	+9.48
	86.8	69.7	88	0.80	12.43	—2.87
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	77.8	72.8	86	1.06	72.07	—19579
Calicut	78.3	73.6	95	0.08	62.60	—1.30
Cochin	82.7	73.7	86	..	62.58	+1.86
Colombo	83.5	76.5	91	..	12.50	—2.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	74.2	98	0.27	7.20	—8.70
Bellary	90.0	74.3	61	..	3.07	—2.40
Cuddapah	87.5	74.5	75	..	5.21	—6.10
Madras	86.5	76.5	78	0.04	3.89	—5.39
Bangalore	80.3	64.8	87	0.09	9.12	—1.71
Coimbator	84.4	70.3	94	..	2.79	—0.97
Trichinopoly	92.1	76.3	59	..	1.95	—3.19
Negapatam	88.2	74.7	95	..	4.46	—1.51

Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-western extreme northern districts and lightly to derately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0·30", Jhansi 0·57", Cawnpore 1·32" and Allahabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air continues in defect in the extreme north-western districts, but has increased and became normal over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Karachi. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and West Central India; Rajkot has had 0·88", Veraval 0·18" and Indore 0·92". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0929", Saugor 0·52", Hoshangabad 0·14", Akola 0·19", Amraoti 0·17", Nagpur 0·74", Chanda 1·29" and Raipur 0·40". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·19" and Mormugao 0·72". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·42", Ahmednagar 0·19", Aurangabad 0·11", Nizamabad 2·30" and Hyderabad 0·80". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended to the west United Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan and increased in the central parts of the country, Hyderabad and Kathiawar, but decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. Nearly general rain has fallen in the United and the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local rain in Kathiawar, West Central India, and on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central and the south United Provinces, local rain in West Central India, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and on the west coast of the Peninsular and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan, and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers are possible in the east Punjab and Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Arabia" which left Aden on the afternoon of the 17th, experienced till Longitude 51° E. light variable wind and generally cloudy skies, till Longitude 56° E. gentle to moderate southerly or south-westerly and fine weather, till Longitude 65½° E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies, and till arrival this morning gentle west-south-westerly wind weakening near Bombay to light wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies. Winds are below normal in strength in the Arabian Sea.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

There have been a large increase of rain and the monsoon conditions are again established over the greater part of the country. A depression is apparently forming off North Madras Coast.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast; fairly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, West United Provinces, and Mysore; local in Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras. A few falls were also occurred in Assam and Malabar.

Tavoy and Toungoo report two inches; Akyab four; Bassein and Myitkyina one and a half; Thayetmyo, Monyma, Shillong and Cox's Bazar one; Narayanganj two; Ranchi one; Sambalpur and Cawnpore one and a half; Dehra Dun two; Rajkot, Indore and Pachmari one; Sutna, Seoni and Nagpur three-quarters; Chanda one and a half; Jagdalpur two; Malegaon half; Nazamabad two; Hanamkonda one; Hydrabad Deccan three quarters; Mangalore one; and Salem two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain fall in centre and North-East of the peninsula.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports a weak monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla reports that a very slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2-22 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 23

741. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

742. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.

743. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, the 26th instant at 6.45 P.M. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parede every Wednesday at 7 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

744. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday, the 25th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II.-Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old ters, Carnac Road, every Head-Quar. Friday at 6-30 P.M.

745. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 24th, Sunday, Distances.—300, 300 Yards Wantage, 300 yards Loophole,200 yards wantage. August 31st, Sunday.

746. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 25th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7-15. P.M.
Subject.—Infantry Fire in Battle.
II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A. will give a lecture on the 28th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Roomat 7. 15. P.M.
Subject.—The operations in Italy during 1805 and the effect of the Naval actions at Trafalgar in the same.
All Officers and members of volunteer units are invited to be present. Dress.—Plain Clothes.
III. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 28th instant, at 7 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
Subject.—Attack.

747. *Enrolment.*—The undernemed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7512—Vol. H. S. Benner.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 23.

192. *Promotion:*—No. 1249 Bombr. H. T. Binks to "D" Snb-Sec.
Appointment No. Coy:—1352 a Bombr. E. A. Sherrin to be Corporal in "A" Sub-Section With effect from 20th Agust 1913.

193. *S V A. Institute:*—On Saturday, 23rd August 1913, a Play in Three Episodes, by Ian Hay, will be presented entitled:—
"PERSONALLY, OR BY LETTER"
Preceded by a Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
Admission Rupee One. Commence at 9-30 P.M.

(Sd) A D Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjunt, Bombay Volunter Artillery.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 20th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·726
Temperature of Air	degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76·5
Dew Point	,,	75·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7·8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		84·2
Minimum do. do.		74·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	192
Fall of Rain	inches	0·59
Total fall during month		2·70
Total fall during year		62·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 21st August		0·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following imformation is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd August 1913 was 29·971 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is repectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	August	h.	m.			f.	in.
Sat.	23	m	2	44		25	7
		m	2	33	a	25	11
Sun.	24	m	3	28		25	1
		m	3	7	a	25	4
Mon.	25	m	4	26		24	8
		m	3	48	a	24	8
Tues.	26	m	5	42		24	6
		m	4	57	a	24	2
Wed.	27	m	7	19		24	10
		m	6	28	a	24	0
Thurs.	28	m	8	44		25	10
		m	8	1	a	24	6

1913		Low water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	August.	h.	m.			ft.	in.
Sat.	23	m	8	13		19	7
		m	8	49	a	17	9
Sun.	24	m	8	48		10	6
		m	9	28	a	27	11
Mon.	25	m	9	35		21	5
		m	10	27	a	18	2
Tues.	26	m	11	25		22	2
		m	11	53	a	18	1
Wed.	27	m	1	45	a	21	11
		m	1	15		17	7
Thurs.	28		2	51	a	20	1

The ollowing are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
23. (Sat.)	6h. 22m.	7h.	1 m
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h.	0 m
25. (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	6h.	29 m
26. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	7h.	59 m
27. (Wed.)	6h. 23m	6h.	58 m
27. (Thurs.)	6h. 23m.	6h.	58 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·3 m. A. M.: New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8· m. A. M.. First quarter. 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.: Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15·9 m. P. M.

FOREING MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 22.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £68-11-16 Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiffto Bombay Canal 13-6;

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rape -seed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50 August-Sep.; Antwerp; done firmer. Linseed Calcutta 49; August-Sep.; London, sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; London, done & Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8; August-Sep.; value quiet.

Wheat.—South Australian. 36; August; Buyers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; steady very little biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March; nothing doing German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers August; quiet but steady. 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; August Sep.; value irregular. C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; August-Sep.; value Irregular. Java Sugar firm but still no biz.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers, firmer.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2 August-Sep.; Hull. sellers dull.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 21.

Consols 2½ %		73 15-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.		25·24½
Rentes 3 %		88
Berlin Cheques on London		20·45
Bar Silver Spot		27 5-16
,, 2 months hence		27½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet Steady.		
Rupee Paper 3½ %		64 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)		1-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.		
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about		£125,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)		89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		3½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,		5
Bar Gold (per oz.)		77-9
Interest day to day loans		2½
,, 7 day market loans		3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 22.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood to-day in the vacinity of Rs. 96. The opening rate was Rs. 96/1, it gradually declined and touched Rs. 95/15/6, but the Market closed at Rs. 96/1. Business done was on a moderate scale.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activity in the morning but at the close slight excitement prevailed in the David Mill Shares.

Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 635 for September.

David opened at Rs. 562/8 but closed at Rs. 568/12 for September. The rate for October delivery stood at Rs. 566/4.

Crescent closed at Rs. 138/12:

Petit improved to Rs. 3205 but closed at Rs. 3180.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares declined to Rs. 242/8 and Swan at Rs. 303/12.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1625 and Centrals to Rs. 2117/8.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1445.

There was no life in Press Shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares improved as their low rates attracted investors. Ordinary advanced to Rs. 89/8 and Deferred to Rs. 185.

Telephones changed hands at Rs.67.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 61/8.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 21.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £42,300,000 Increase £1,200,000
Public Deposits £10,300,000, Increase £1,000,000
Other do. £43,200,000, Increase £1,100,000
Govt. Securities £12,500,000. Unchanged.
Other securities £27,800,000. Increase £600,000
Notes & Gold £31,460,000. Increase £1,500,000
The Bank Reserve is 59 % of the Liabilities.
Arrivals:—Hindoo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil
Total Day's Imports	9·500.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm biz, demand.	Small
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm but not active.	
Mid. Americans	6·974.
Egyptian F. G. F.	

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·77 October 11·53.
New York Official noon call Aug. unquoted. Oct. 11·55.
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·90. October 11·52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·35	6·28
S. O.	6·27	6·20
O. N.	6·23	6·17
N. D.	6·18	6·12
D. J.	6·18	6·12
J. F.	6·19	6·12
F. M.	6·20	6·14
M. A.	6·21	6·15
A. M.	6·22	6·16

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·29	6·35
S. O.	6·20	6·27
O. N.	6·16	6·23
N. D.	6·11	6·18
D. J.	6·11	6·18
J. F.	6·12	6·19
F. M.	6·13	6·20
M. A.	6·14	6·21
A. M.	6·15	6·22
M. J.	6·16	6·23

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York Aug. 11·82 Previous closing price 11·81.
Futures at New York Oct. 11·57. Previous closing price. 11·56.
Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined owing to long unloading.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·25 Previous price 12·15.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1·16 Previous price 12.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·93. Previous price 11·91.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·48. Previous price 11·56.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½
Demand Bills 4-86½
Silver Commercial 59½

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 21.

Good Bengal M. G.	5	
F. G. ,, ,,	5	1-8 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5	1-4 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5	1-2 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	5	5-8 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5	3-4 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5	3-4 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5	9-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	5	11-16 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5	13-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5	9-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5	13-16 d.
Good Broach	5	3-4 d.
F. G. ,,	5	7-8 d.
Fine ,,	6	1-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London		
Good Khandeish	5	7-16 d.
F. G. ,,	5	9-16 d.

THE *man who d* *n't care what happens generally h* *onstipation. No wonder he feels* *Ought to take Kasagra, the ple* *uid laxative, and see how m* *ter things look.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 22.

The American markets are steady with a small advance, but crop deterioration continues. The growth of 1912 is much under 14 million bales, though it was considered sufficient, as we had a big surplus "visible and invisible" from the big and cheap crop of 1911 which has been used up in addition to this season's production. No "surplus" of descent spinning cotton is now left available for the next season. We must note that in 1912 we had 602, 324 bales of linters. So 1913-14 season's crop whatever it may be will have to supply the season's requirements. To put the matter more clearly 14 million bales were sufficient this season because there was a large surplus from the previous crop, but 14 million bales will probably not be sufficient next season because there is no such surplus from this crop. The influence of this fact will be played on the market more frequently next season as we need at least 15 million bales if not more to feed the total spindles using American cotton.

When we consider for the season 1913-14 Production vs. Consumption we cannot held thinking that nothing but higher prices will restrict consumption so as to make the two ends meet. The local spot market has been still very active as spinners and shippers for Europe have been buying freely, though holders are every day asking an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per Candy as the buyers want more cotton than what the sellers could give. Still cotton as explained above is cheap and we favour purchases. Bulls will now have their innings more lively and with great confidence.

The Liverpool opener has opened seven points worse than what it was due owing to rains reported in Texas.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	1 inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals		288	..	Jan. 25th, 1914.
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	249	..	..	do.
Do.	251	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do.	254	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	247	..	..	Jan. 25, 14.
G. M. Khandeish	260	250	..	do
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Fulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	275	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	246·7	..	..	Aug. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	288	Mar 25th 1914.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	259	Aug. 25th 1913. do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	268	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	272	do
M. G. Miraj	..	..	298	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	266	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
,, G do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference
Receipts for the week	5,090	6,554	—1464
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st August.	27,55,233	25,18,850	2,36,383
Shipments for the week:—Europe	23,511	7,733	15,778
China Japan & Coast Ports	16,844	156	16688
Total	40,355	7,889	32,462
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 12st August.			
Europe	5,25,561	3,98,675	1,26,886
China	48,398	37,116	11,282
Japan	9,72,735	8,51,002	+ 12,1733
Coast Ports	30,603	25,610	+4,993
Total	15,77,297	1,312,403	+ 2,37,144

Afloat in Harbour:—Europe 46,40 700 + 39,40
China, Japan and Coast Ports 2,104 + 2,104
Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 2nd Aug. 1913. 19,456 bales.
My from 1st Sept 1912 to 16th August, 1913. 1212,591 bales.
Bombay, 22th, August 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabb Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight,

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 22.

We have to report this week a little activity in certain styles. The closing of the market for a couple of days, however, has interfered with business to some extent. In spite of the heavy stocks, and a declining Manchester market some large lines have been booked in standard goods, particularly by leading European Houses. We had reported last week that large lines were on cables, and most of these offers have been acceptable to Manchester at a reduction of 6 to 10 per cent. on the last purchases. This extensive business is practically confined to a few big lucky firms, as business in general with the different Houses being poor. As far as ready goods are concerned, we have also to report a number of large sales, but at prices which have left heavy losses to the importers. The easier Manchester market is certainly responsible for these cheap sales of parcels lying in Bombay.

Manchester reports complaints of the absence of inquiry, and apathy of consuming markets. The trade of the whole world is said to have entered a quiet zone, and India is reported to all intent and purpose dead to any demand. However the armistice in the Balkans, the hopeful news from China, and the expected prosperity in India, owing to a favourable monsoon, are considered factors bright enough to predict another prosperous year for Lancashire.

GREYS.

In standard lines, recent heavy cheap purchases have made dealers too ready to dispose of their dearer holdings, and we have necessarily to report reduction in prices. We hear one or two large European Houses have placed very big lines of their standard cloths at favourable prices.

WHITES.

The line has shown little activity this week. Considering the easier Manchester market, the heavy stocks and the fatt that a European House has disposed of its ready goods at ruinous prices, dealers are very anxious sellers and have been compelled to cut down their prices. Expectations are that a further drop will soon be experienced. It is reported that a large firm cleared off out of their stock over 600 cases of White nainsooks in various widths, also Sacharilla heading white mulls to the extent of 200 cases at much below cost prices. Such speculative purchases, time after time, have resulted in nothing but heavy losses and we think it is time that better judgement is exercised in future in the interests of trade in general. Arrivals of goods for the season are heavy, but clearance of the same is discouraging. The present ordinary inquiry cannot aid the dealers to clear their stocks.

FANCIES.

Some good clearance is reported. Stripe Brocades, for which inquiry a few weeks back was very smart, are poor in demand, and we hear heavy stocks are in the market. Better class of goods continue to sell well.

YARNS.

A very quiet market is reported. We hear 2-40 grey are offered at 12-1d. and 2-80 at 21½ a lb. Some little business is reported in the latter Count. Small parcels of single yarns have also been sold, but the general tendency of the dealers is to watch the market and perhaps rightly, as lower prices are still expected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 22.

In the exchange market telegraphic transfers are on offer for three months at 1s. 4d.

Government Paper went this afternoon at Rs. 96-1 and for small lots at Rs. 96-5.

In the share market business to a small extent in both jute and coal sections was reported.

Rates in the former were steady and in the latter irregular.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for r

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

MR. GOKHALE'S ADDRESS.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

PRESENT DAY PREJUDICES.

The first ordinary meeting of the London Indian Association was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Saturday August 2, under the presidency of Dr. Mehta. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E., the Right Hon Ameer Ali C.I.E., Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, C.S.I., Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. A. Latif, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The Chairman said that just a year ago they were assembled in that hall to offer a public welcome to the distinguished gentleman who was to give the inaugural address that day. During the interval which had elapsed, Mr. Gokhale had passed through a serious illness, and their thanks were due to the Almighty for his restoration to health. This was a red-letter day for their Association, because of the presence of one who, next to the Grand Old Man of India, was one of her truest, noblest, and most sacrificing sons.

MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with loud cheers, said he was not sure his doctor would be pleased with what he was doing that afternoon, neither was he sure that the transgression on his part would be to the benefit of the Association. But those who had started the Association thought otherwise, and he was so conscious of the difficulties and responsibilities of their undertaking, and was so impressed with the necessity of everyone doing all that lay in his power to promote its success, that he put aside his hesitation and bowed to their wishes. There was no doubt that the Association had come into being at a most opportune moment; he had almost said at the exact psychological moment. It was well-known that in recent years the position of Indian students in this country had steadily grown more and more difficult, until at last he feared a point had been reached at which unless active steps were taken to place behind them the whole strength of the Indian community, they might find that position well-nigh intolerable. He had no desire on that occasion to trace the change which had gradually come over the feelings of the people of this country towards Indian students from the more or less cordial welcome which they at one time received to the bare tolerance now in many cases, and positive dislike in not a few. Neither did he wish to go minutely into the causes which had brought about that change.

RACE AND COLOUR PREJUDICE.

Those causes were to be found more or less on the surface. The greater part of the responsibility for the changed condition lay, undoubtedly, with the race and colour prejudice, which he was sorry to feel was, on the whole, steadily on the increase in this ancient home of freedom. He had now visited this country six times in sixteen years, and few facts had impressed him more clearly than that such prejudice, was on the increase. It was partly due to the growth of a new school of Imperialism which regarded the world as made mainly for the white races, and looked upon other races as merely intended to be their footstool. It was also partly the result of the influence self-governing Dominions were gradually acquiring in moulding the policy of the Empire. The more the Dominions came into partnership in the Empire with the Mother-Country, the more the prejudice against Indians as Indians would grow. There was a factor which could not be lost sight of. Then there was the contribution made to the situation by a section of the officials who had served in India, and had returned. It was not their fault entirely, or even mainly. What happened was this: the increase of political agitation in India, the persistent demand for greater political power and privileges by the educated classes tended to throw English officials and non-officials into two separate camps in India, with the result that when officials returned to this country, many of them had not that touch with and that understanding of Indian students which might lead them to befriend them, and some, he was afraid, did not even care to conceal their dislike, which spread from them to others. The third cause was that the number of Indian students had been steadily increasing. At one time when very few Indian students came to this country, they were probably more select men, and there was little difficulty in the way of their receiving a welcome. But the increase in numbers had inevitably led to a lowering of the average: they could not expect the same average with a large number, as with a small one. And any occasional instances of failure which were inevitable when young men were thus transplanted from one environment to another now attracted more attention than before, because they appeared more frequent. The last factor was that during the last few years a stormy wave of new ideas and new feelings had swept over India—over, indeed, the whole of the East, but he would talk only of India—upsetting theories, unsettling beliefs and convictions, and disturbing minds even more balanced than those of students. Under the influence of that wave, a section of their students in this country were not able to exercise that restraint which was, always desirable, and it had resulted in some of them saying things, and doing things, which everyone must deplore, and which brought upon them criticism that otherwise they would not have had to bear. It was best that they should realise exactly where they stood, and they must not shrink from accepting their own share of the responsibility for what had happened.

HOW TO SET MATTERS RIGHT.

That was the situation, and the question now was what could be done to set matters right, and to make the stay of the young men in England as profitable as possible, both to themselves and to their country. The problem was an exceedingly difficult one. So far as the factor of race and colour prejudice was concerned, so far also as the adverse influence of many retired officials was concerned, these matters were not under their control, and if any remedial action was to come in regard to them, it must come from others. All they could do was to ask the authorities and the people of this country to consider how enormous must be the mischief of hundreds of their young men—some of them among their best—coming here, and encountering exclusion, insult, and injustice, and going back home with bitter feelings of disappointment and humiliation. As regarded their growing numbers, he honestly felt that it was unfair to their young men that so many of them should have to come to this country for an education which India should be able to provide even at the present day. He did not deprecate Indians coming to this country, because he was one of those who believed in the contact of the East with the West. He felt that they had to come to the West in order to derive from her a wider outlook in life, a larger realisation of the dignity of man as man, and more rigorous standards of public duty. For that purpose, he felt that it was necessary that their select young men should come to this country, but not in the helpless manner they now came. In his opinion, a great responsibility rested in the matter upon the Government of India, and on India's men of wealth and public spirit, to create in their country the facilities that did not now exist. Wealthy and public-spirited people in India must raise funds required for the purpose, and the Government must assist actively, and on an adequate scale. It was a matter of national self-respect for them, that they should have advanced educational institutions of their own, for they were now being made to feel more or less that they were not wanted in this country. But they could be brought about only in this country. And they could not be brought into existence in India in a day and though they must put all the pressure they could on the Government of India, and on their men of wealth and public spirit in the matter, they must recognise that a large number of their young men must continue to come to this country for a long time to come. In saying that their country should provide all the necessary facilities for the higher stages of education, he did not mean to convey that he shared the opinion often heard now in this country, that their young men had no business to come here at all, that they had no right to avail themselves of the facilities which existed in England. Because he held strongly that as long as England continued to be responsible for the Government of India, their young men had every right to come here for their education.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

He had so far spoken of what could be done by others to make the position of students in this country easier. He would now say a few words as to what they could do for themselves, and that brought him to the subject of the London Indian Association. He was impressed with the enormous difficulty of the task of bringing into existence an association which would be really helpful. It was not very difficult to start an association, but it was difficult to ensure that it did the work that was expected of it. What they had to consider was how this association could be made to answer the expectations that had been formed of it by its devoted promoters. He had said the Association had come into existence at a most opportune moment. Their students in this country had difficulties, not only external, but internal. They could not repress young men without results being produced, which no one could desire. Their young men were being subjected to a certain amount of repression, and there were signs on every side that this was producing demoralisation, perplexity, helpessness, and distrust of one another among them. Now it was clear that that must be put a stop to, that their young men should be rescued from such unhealthy feelings, that they should be able to meet one another in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence—a spirit which should continue to mark their relations when they returned to India. For that purpose there was no doubt that the Association, if wisely and properly directed, would be able to do a great deal, and the fact that so many elderly men of distinction were associated with the institution was a guarantee that it would be conducted with judgment and wisdom, and that it would supply the need which in the present situation was so keenly the felt by so many. He hoped that now that the Association had been started a tradition would soon grow up in connexion with it of which everyone associated with it would be proud, that an atmosphere would gather around it which would mould the young men as they wanted their best men to be moulded. And he earnestly trusted that in the work of building up that tradition and creating that atmosphere, not only the most gifted and the most brilliant among them, but everyone of them would have their share, because by the manner in which the average member conducted himself, by the sense of responsibility he displayed would the Association be judged. The members should realise that it lay with them that membership of the Association should stand for certain things, which would make it respected not only in this land, but wherever it was known—that it should stand for manly and dignified bearing, for earnest patriotism, for a high sense of responsibility, and for a desire to co-operate with and help one another. He hoped they would eventually acquire a home of their own, where they would be able to meet always with their faces turned to the Motherland, determined to be a credit to themselves and to India, and with hearts full of fellow-feeling for one another. He need not really point out that an Indian who did badly in India harmed only himself and his family, but an Indian who did badly here injured his country as well. His most earnest hope was that the Association would prove in miniature what the India of the future was to be, not India as she was to-day, but the India of their thoughts, the India of their hopes, the India of their dreams.

INDIA'S NEEDS.

The greatest difficulty they had in India was to get the different communities to work together for the common good. That difficulty was diminishing, but it was still a formidable one. Once it was overcome, however, the rest of their progress was comparatively easy. Problems, magnified at present by ignorance, by prejudice, by self-interest, would then disappear. It was the spirit of co-operation in the service of the country, the spirit of passionate patriotism on the part of her children, that India stood so much in need of at the present time. That was the gospel which had to be preached in their country, in season and out of season, up and down, and to and fro. Those lessons of co-operation that he spoke of, once learnt, could never be unlearnt; that spirit of patriotism, once directed to the service of the country, would remove mountains from their path. Then, indeed, would they be greeted with visions, which once seen, would never let them take their eyes off them. Then would they hear voices, which speak to the spirit, and which, once heard, would haunt them to the last day of their life. Then would they know the joy which comes only of service and sacrifice; then would they advance with steady steps and high hearts to their proper place in this world—worthy sons of a great land, whom God had endowed plentifully, but whom man had not served so well. He wished every success and prosperity to the Association.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah moved, and Mr. Sayid Hassan seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Gokhale for his inspiring address, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mrs. Naidu subsequently entertained the members of the Association to tea.

A social gathering of Indians in London was held at Manek Maison, 16, Trebovir Road, on Tuesday afternoon last (August 5). Nearly seventy were present, amongst them being Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. John Pollen, Prof. T. W. Arnold (Adviser to Indian Students), Miss E. J. Beck, Khan Bahadur, N. Mehta, Mr. N. S. L. Polak, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Warliker, Mr. Leonard Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. Barker. Prof. Inayat Khan and Madame Kinuk entertained the company with music, and refreshments were served on the lawn.

ROYALTY AT COWES.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Princess Mary and Prince Albert, with the Marquise d'Hautpoul and Captain Hunloake, taking a walk along the promenade.

SASSOON-ROCKSAVAGE WEDDING.

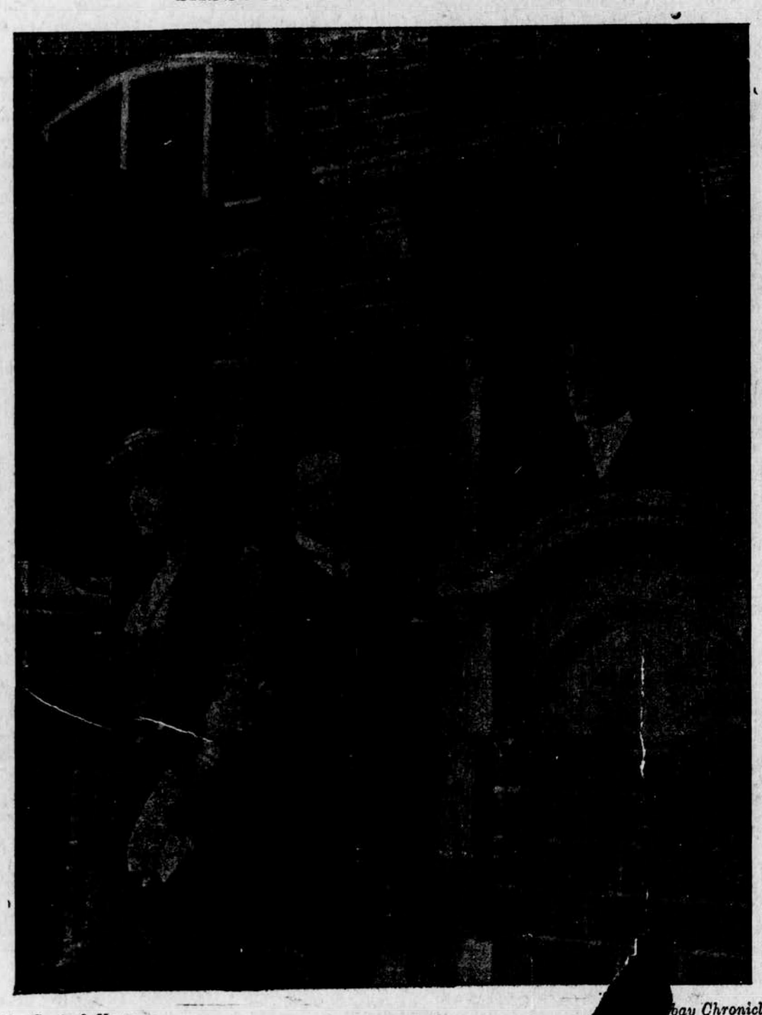

Photo by Central News. *...bay Chronicle Press.*

Miss Sybil Sassoon and the Earl of Rocksavage who were married at th... ...ow Registry Office, London, leaving after the ceremony.

SANITATION AND INDIAN MORTALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Hope, the President of the State and Health Section, said that "during the last generation enormous improvements had been effected in public health. During the last 35 years the rate of mortality had steadily declined. It was calculated that upwards of a million and a half persons who were alive in these Islands to-day would have been in their graves, had it not been for this reduction in the rate of mortality. According to the insurance companies' statistics not more than 75 per cent. of the expected deaths occurred."

Side by side with these facts it would be interesting to know whether mortality in India has, during the last 35 years, increased or decreased. Will any of your readers throw some light on the question by furnishing the needful information? This being the best index of the work and progress of sanitation and Sanitary Hygiene carried on in India, this information will prove of use to the public, as well as the authorities, in comparing notes.—Yours, etc.,

INFORMATION WANTED.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN RAJPUTANA.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The question of extending the Co-operative Credit movement in Ajmere has lately been taken up. Mr. Wilberforce who has just returned from Mauritius will be deputed to Ajmere in November to enquire and report upon the possibilities there.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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THE BOMBAY TILE MART
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN

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A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SOCKS.

SILK and LISLE.

It is the only THIN SOCK that really wears.

The Sock that fits perfectly with no seams to give way or hurt the feet.

One pair of Interwovens will out-last three pairs of any other make.

TRY THEM AND SEE.

In Assorted Plain Colours.

PRICE Rs. 2-4 per pair.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

Royal Scots (2) draw with Sherwood Foresters (2).

A CAPITAL ENCOUNTER.

The meeting between the Royal Scots and the Sherwood Foresters on the Cooperage yesterday attracted a big and enthusiastic crowd of spectators who were treated to a really brilliant and classy display—the best so far seen in Bombay this season. The result was an even draw, the scores being two goals all. It was a clean and capital encounter full of incidents of a thrilling order with enough vim, dash and skill to quicken the pulse of the football enthusiasts and make one feel that football was really the great spectacular game, it claimed to be. The game came in interesting flashes from start to finish and the spectators bubbled over with enthusiasm and lustily cheered for every bit of good play. The backs dominated a dour game—the defence being brilliant, solid and unwavering. Despite the heavy going, a fast pace was kept up to the finish and attacks were followed by counter-attacks in quick succession. The combatants were aggressive in turn and the opposing defence kicked and tackled in full-blooded style. The teams were well-matched and each fought gamely to the end. The most pleasant aspect of the game was that there was a total absence of intentional foul play which goes a great way to add to the reputation of military football in India. The two principal elements of a football contest attack and defence were very much on a par, though the Royal Scots appeared to be a quicker and brainier lot than their opponents, who were better adapted to local conditions. As to the aforesaid remark, the superiority of the Royal Scots lay in the greater skill, accuracy and alacrity of their forwards both in kicking and head-work and their greater support from the half-line who were as a line showed greater resourcefulness than the opposing trio. Taking one thing with another it must be admitted that the halves of the Royal Scots were more resourceful both in keeping up their attack as well as in breaking up the defence than the Sherwood's trio, the intercepting and tackling of the Royal Scots half-line being rarely at fault. Both forwards were equally keen and quick no doubt but the Royal Scots' forwards excelled the opposing quintette and showed up better mainly because they got better and greater support from their half-line than what the Sherwood Foresters could get from theirs. Both the goal-keepers saved at the top of their form and great credit is due to both of them. The ground was in a very slushy state but nevertheless there was no lack of sparkle in the forward movements. The whole standard of the game was so really exhilarating and excellent and the teams plunged into the fray with such remarkable wholeheartedness that we refrain from mentioning any one for special prominence.

Owing to extreme pressure on our space we are unable to enter into the details of the game.

Within three minutes from the start the Sherwoods after a spell of attack, scored their first goal through Boot, while the Royal Scots equalised through France, during the closing stages of the initial period. After ends had been changed France secured the lead for the Royal Scots, and soon after Orange equalised amidst loud cheers. Both teams went at it thereafter all hammer and tongs but no further score was recorded even after extra fifteen minutes' play and a brilliant game thus ended in a draw of two goals each.

The teams were:—

Royal Scots.—Johnson, goal; Smith and Hoyle, backs; Watson, Dunlop and J. Thompson, halves; McCalee, Bolton, Hasty, France, and D. Thompson, forwards.

Sherwood Foresters.—Edwards, goal; Byford and Wilkins, backs; Marvill, Wilkinson and Sulton, halves; Board, Thornby, Boot, Orange and Cirwood, forwards.

Referee.—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

The game, we are informed, will be replayed on Tuesday next.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Durhams vs. Inniskillings.

KING AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

AMERICA TO RAISE £100,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Duke of Somerset states that the King expressed to him, as Chairman of the British Olympic Games Council, his hope that every effort would be made to ensure the best representation of Britiain in 1916.

Dr. Page, American Ambassador in London, states that America will follow Britain's example in raising £100,000 for the Olympic Games.

"JACK" JOHNSON,

"MATTER FOR PUBLIC TO DECIDE."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A meeting of music hall performers held to-day deprecated the appearance of 'Jack" Johnson at Euston and South London music halls, but said it was a matter for the public and licensing authorities to decide.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

HOME TEAM'S LEAD.

BATSMEN'S FAILURE.

The return two-days' fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana was commenced yesterday on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Neithe side was thoroughly representative of their respective Gymkhanas, the Home team being without the services of Phillips, Colbeck and Sprott, and the visitors being handicapped by the absence of Greig, Haughton and Green-Armytage. The rain came down in drizzles at frequent intervals, and the wicket being consequently wet, the batsmen found it difficulty to get the ball away. In fact with the exceptions of Kerr and Gordon on the Poona and Bowes Lyon on the Bombay side, none of the batsmen could be said to have come off, and judged on their yesterday's form even those who managed to enter into double figures could not have done so but for the weakness in attack of both sides. Kerr gave by far the best batting display of the day and he played a faultless game except for a difficult chance which he gave at the very commencement of his career. There is no doubt that he is a cricketer above the average and his fine innings yesterday, which included six 4's, may be said to have assured him a place in the Presidency eleven. Yesterday's game was sadly dull most of the time, but it was considerably enlivened on Gordon going in to bat. The Poona man wisely decided to go in for slogging as it had become quite apparent that a departure from orthodox methods was the only possibie way of getting runs on a wicket like yesterday's, and had the Poona 'tail' wakened up a bit and adopted his tactics, a better result would have been secured than that of losing the last three wickets for an addition of only 3 to the total. Gordon's exhilarating innings included five 4's and one 6. The best innings on the Bombay Gymkhana side was contributed by Bowes Lyon, whose hits among others were nine 4's. Dobbie and Kerr carried off the bowling honours of the day for their respective sides.

As the result of the day's play the Home team are ahead of the visitors with the useful margin of 30 runs and with one wicket still in hand. The Poona Gymkhana going in to bat first totalled 135, to which the Bombay Gymkhana had replied with 165 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The match will be continued to-day.

POONA GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Kerr and Gould opened the Poona Gymkhana innings against the Home team's attack delivered by Dobbie and Watts. Kerr had a life at the very commencement of the game, being missed in slips by Rennick off the first delivery of Dobbie. Runs came in mostly in singles and the first decade went up as the result of ten minutes' play, the second decade however following pretty quickly. Kerr then made the first boundary stroke of the day. The game which had hitherto been dull was somewhat enlivened by Kerr opening his shoulders and quickly sending up the next two decades. He then sent Watts thrice in succession to the boundary. With the total at 43, Dobbie scattered Gould's wickets with a beautiful yorker (43-1-13). Love, the next man in, had a very short existence at the wicket, being caught in slips by Rennick off Dobbie before he had made a single (43-2-0). Stephenson partnered Kerr, who hit Dobbie to the southern boundary for 4, and a little later telegraphed the half century by finely driving Rennick for 4. The pace of run-getting again slowed down considerably and the game was prevented from being positively dull only by occasional boundary strokes by Kerr. The total stood at 68, when Stephenson was smartly stumped by Jackson off Rennick (68-3-8). Sarson joined Kerr, and a disaster shortly after befell the visitors, Kerr their finest bat, who had been playing an excellent game, being finely held at mid-off by Bunbury off Rennick. The outgoing batsman had played splendid cricket for his 41, which included six 4's. He was missed off the very first ball he received, otherwise his play was quite faultless (73-4-41). Rosher, the Poona skipper, who joined Sarson, got a single off Bunbury, and later on drove the same trundler for 4, bringing up the eighth decade on the board. Shortly after however Dobbie completely beat Rosher with a beautiful leg-break (84-5-6). Clemson was next associated with Serson. Rennick was at this stage relieved by Reid at the northern end. At luncheon time the visitors had made 88 for 5 wickets.

On the resumption after lunch, the total had been added to only by 2, when Clemson was sent back, out to a catch by MacLaren off Dobbie (90-6-2). The game hitherto had been dull most of the time, but Gordon, the next man in, adopting unorthodox tactics, played an exhilarating game. He hit out with vigour, and quickly sent up the century amid applause. Three more decades followed in quick succession, Gordon continuing to hit out. His merry career at the wickets was however cut short by Dobbie getting past his defence with a fine delivery (132-78). The next two wickets fell without any addition to the total, Sarson, being out to a brilliant catch in the deep field by Hearson off Rennick (132-8-11), and Holman being held by Bunbury off Rennick (132-9-0). The last wicket also fell rapidly, Kelly being clean-bowled by Dobbie (135-10-3).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Watts and MacLaren were the first two representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, who faced the Poona attack delivered by Holman and Clemson. The two had made 25, when Watts, the Home team's finest bat, was out to a catch by Rosher off Holman. Watts had played fine cricket for his 18 (25-1-18). Stileman and MacLaren then added 24 to the total, when Kerr broke through the former's defence with a splendid delivery (49-2-11) The next three wickets fell for an addition of only 17 to the total, Reid being aught by Kelly off Kerr (53-3-3), MacLaren being held by Gordon off Kerr (62-4-28), and Bunbury sent back being in the same fashion as Reid (66-5-1). On Bowes Lyon and Hearson being associated, however, a different complexion was put upon the game. Both hit out and quickly sent up the century. The total stood at 124, when Hearson was clean-bowled by Gould. The outgoing batsman had assisted Bowes Lyon in adding 58 for the sixth wicket (124-6-15). Eight runs later Bowes Lyon lost his wicket in attempting to slash at Kerr (132-7-53). The figures on the board at this stage were exactly the same as in the Poona Gymkhana innings. Begbie and Dobbie soon after passed the Poona total. With the total at 160, Dobbie was held at mid-off by Kelly off Kerr (160-8-15). And shortly after, Jackson was out l-b-w to Kerr (165-9-1). Stumps were then drawn for the day. The match will be continued to-day. Present scores are:

POONA GYMKHANA.

R. S. R. Kerr, c Bunbury, b Rennick	41
F. H. Gould, b Dobbie	13
R. H. A. D. Love, c Rennick, b Dobbie	0
E. L. Stephenson, st. Jackson, b Rennick	8
Capt. Sarson, c Hearson, b Rennick	11
Col. H. L. Rosher (Capt.), b Dobbie	6
Capt. W. Clemson, c MacLaren, b Dobbie	2
Gordon, b Dobbie	38
Holman, c Bunbury, b Rennick	0
P. A. Kelly, b Dobbie	3
Capt. H. E. Dibben, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	135

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. H. Watts, c Rosher, b Holman.	18
C. T. MacLaren, c Gordon, b Kerr.	23
F. F. Stileman, b Kerr	11
E. C. Reid, c Kelly, b Kerr	3
C. Bowes Lyon, b Clemson	53
E. J. Bunbury, c Kelly, b Kerr	1
F. Hearson, b Gould	15
T. M. Begbie, not out	13
G. S. Dobbie, c Kelly, b Kerr	15
J. E. Jackson, l-b-w, b Kerr	1
C. M. Rennick, did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 9 wickets).	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie	22	53	8	6
Watts	4	30	0	0
Rennick	17	35	6	4
Reid	1	4	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Holman	3	22	0	1
Clemson	13	14	1	1
Kerr	12	14	1	1
Rosher	7	22	1	0
Gould	6	32	0	1
Love	2	6	0	0

THE QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

There was a meeting at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday evening attended by representatives of the various communities to discuss the advisability or otherwise of holding the Quadrangular matches in Poona in alternate years. Those present were:—Mr. C. G. Stileman (Hon. Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana), Mr. J. M. Divecha (Hon. Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana), Mr. H. S. Naik (Hon. Secretary, Hindu Gymkhana), Mr. H. C. Tyebji (Hon. Secretary, Islam Gymkhana), Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. A. C. Rumbol and Lt.-Colonel Rosher.

The following letter has been circulated by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana to the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Gymkhanas, from the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas:—

"Our Committees have met in order to consider the question of the number of inter-community cricket matches now played at Bombay and Poona and the impossibility of getting together really representative teams under existing circumstances. As you are aware, the recent change by which the chief Presidency match is now the Quadrangular has increased the number of matches and the different conditions under which the matches are played. Our Committees are of the opinion that the difficulties will greatly be reduced if the two Presidency matches now played annually at Poona, the Presidency v. Parsis and Presidency v. Hindus, are abandoned and that instead the Quadrangular Presidency matches should be played annually at Bombay and Poona alternately.

We are authorised to bring the suggestion to your notice with a view to obtaining your views thereon, and we would suggest that a meeting should be arranged between us in Bombay at some early and convenient date, to discuss the suggestion for adoption next Season."

A considerable amount of amicable discussion took place, but no decision has as yet been arrived at.

A counter proposal has, however, been made. This is that the two preliminary matches be played in Bombay one year with the final in Poona, and that the next, the preliminaries be played in Poona and final in Bombay; the two annual Poona matches to be abandoned. This will come up again for discussion at a similar meeting to be held at the time of the Quadrangular contest, next month.

In these matches, play will probably commence at 11-30 a.m. on the first day of each and 12 a.m. on following days. The tiffin hour will be from 2 p.m. and stumps drawn at 6 p.m. Should the fielding side have been in the field for an hour and a half, there will be a ten minutes' interval for tea at 4-30 p.m.

PRESIDENCY XI TO MEET HINDUS IN POONA.

The eleven to represent the Presidency on the 28th instant, when they meet the Hindus in Poona has not yet been definitely settled. There have been several refusals, and amongst them Mr. Sprott. The team will probably be as follows:—

Colonel Poore, Major Greig, Messrs. Sulter, Twiss, Dobbie, Wilson, Haughton, Kerr, Colbeck, Green-Armytage and Jackson.

B. B. & C. I. NORTHERN EXPRESS.

ALTERATION OF TIME OF DEPARTURE URGED.

A representation signed by Messrs. Munmohandas Ramji, Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Purshotamdas Thakordas, Khimji Cooverji, Vallabhdas Dayal and other well known citizens of Bombay has been sent to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, requesting that the time of departure of the Northern Express be altered from 9 p.m. to 2 p.m. to suit the convenience of passengers and pilgrims journeying to Kotah, Muttra and Delhi.

The communication is as follows:—

We the undersigned most respectfully beg to bring to your kind notice the following few lines which we hope will receive your kind attention.

The present Northern Express which leaves Colaba at 9 p.m. be made to run at about 2 p.m. as it will be most convenient to the passengers and pilgrims visiting Kotah, Muttra and Delhi, the most important places of interest.

According to the present arrangement the time of arrival of the Northern Express at Muttra is very inconvenient to the pilgrime visiting Muttra often accompanied with ladies and children to get down at 9-45 p.m. and they find it very difficult to reach the town which is about a mile and a half from the railway station, late at night. Apart from this the visitors to Delhi who cannot well afford to take rest in the hotels find it very hard to obtain lodging at midnight; and especially great is the difficulty of the strangers in the monsoon and cold weather.

If this arrangement is brought into force, it will not at all inconvenience the passengers coming from Home as there will be ample time at their disposal to prepare for departure as the steamers arrive in the harbour at daybreak.

If, however, the time of the Northern Express is not to be altered, we may be allowed to suggest that an express or a fast passenger be made to run from Rutlam at about 8 p.m. reaching Muttra at about 8 a.m. and Delhi at about 11 a.m. for the convenience of pilgrims and visitors.

In conclusion, we hope, our aforesaid request will not fail to receive the sympathy which it really deserves at your hands, the compliance with which will not only redress the grievances of a majority of the passengers but will add much to the popularity of the route.

GILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Under the scheme for the administration of the Gill Memorial Scholarships attached to Brighton College the Military Secretary at the India Office is entitled to nominate three candidates to compete for the scholarships. An examination of candidates for these scholarships will be held at Brighton College on the 1st and 2nd December 1913. The annual value of the Gill Memorial Scholarship is £20 increased in the case of boarders to £50 tenable for three years. Candidates must be under 15 years of age on November 30th 1913. Application for nomination should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office so as to arrive not later than the 17th October 1913. The Gill Memorial Scholarships are open to boys who are sons of the officers in the Army including the Indian Army whether on the active or retired list or, in default, of the auxilliary forces.

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TRAINS HELD UP.

Owing to a very serious derailment of a goods train at Keerapur, a station near Chalisgaon, yesterday morning, the traffic between Bombay and Chalisgaon was blocked and the mail trains considerably delayed. The Punjab and Calcutta (via Jubbulpore) mails arrived in Bombay six hours later than their scheduled time.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

The dead body of a man, name unknown, apparently ran over by a passing train, but by which it would not be ascertained, was found lying near the Byculla engine shed yesterday morning. No one has claimed the body yet.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

BRILLIANT REGIMENTAL BALL.

A LECTURE ON POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

We have had a very full week since I wrote last, and as the welcome break in the rains has continued, we have been able to indulge in outdoor sports to our heart's delight.

On Thursday the meet was at Bhosari, and as Colonel Rosher and the officers of the Dorsets were providing breakfast there was a very large field of over 100 out. Mrs. Perkins, the wife of Colonel Perkins, our popular Hunt Secretary, made, I think, her debut in the hunting field on this occasion. Both Their Excellencies were out and there were about eighteen ladis in all. There was a good long run with several checks with one or two real good galloping bits, but scent was bad and the fox saved his brush.

With a dance that went on to the wee sma' hours the night before, it was not to be expected that there would be a large field on Saturday morning at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road. No ladies were out and only nine men beside the hunt officials. The nine included four Bombay sportsmen, namely Captain Lumsden, Messrs. Dunlop, Graham and Clark. Unfortunately again there was no scent, and though there were a couple of short runs, they did not kill.

There were about sixty out on Thursday at the 7th milestone on the Alandi Road, but though there were foxes in plenty and one or two short gallops, it was another blank day. It has been wisely decided to hunt at 6-15 this week, as the sun is getting strong again and scent won't lie. So the hunting people anyway would gladly see some more rain.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

Thursday last week saw most of Poona Society en route for Ganeshkhind for the first garden party of the season. Their Excellencies received their guests as usual in the Throne Room. A good many of the guests amused themselves with clock golf putting, and others strolled about the grounds, and enjoyed an excellent programme of music from His Excellency's band. It was a very pleasant afternoon.

FIRST BALL OF THE SEASON.

On Friday we had the first ball of the season, given by the Loyal North Lancs. The Gymkhana had been bautifully decorated, the main motif being yellow. The regimental colours were at one end of the ball-room with the Sergeant-Drummer and two drummer boys as escort. There were twenty-two dances on the programme and about three extras at the end, when most people adjourned to a second supper of black beer, kidneys and other delicacies, so that it was about five when the last guests departed. Their Excellencies arrived about the third dance, and were escorted to the dais, where they were received by Major and Mrs. Jourdain. They danced through the programme up till the first supper, which was served about midnight, and left shortly afterwards. It was voted one of the most successful dances ever held in Poona about four hundred invitations were issued.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

The third extra duly came off in very pleasant weather on Saturday afternoon. It was a good day for backers as there was only one real upset when Hadee won the Lohargaon Plate, the much fancied Nakib only coming in third. Brown started off by riding three winners off the reel, and he annexed the Monsoon Plate later on. Ruiz rode three winners, the odd ace bring taken by A. Hoyt. There were a fair number of ladies lunching on the course, and a lot of people having tea on the lawn, where the Loyal North Lancs band played, the 17th Mahrattas string band playing as usual by the totalizator. There were no big dividends, Hader with 62-8 being the biggest for a win, but, except in the last race, there were very fair dividends for places, Jawan with Rs. 51 being the best.

On Monday Her Excellency presided at the Council Hall at a meeting of the League of Mercy. Miss Gifford's report on the Home at Nasik was read by Lady Barrett.

THE HISTORY OF POONA.

In the evening there was an "At Home" at Government House, when Mr. Kincaid read a very interesting paper on the history of Poona, a subject of which he is past master. After the lecture there was a very pleasant little dance of ten dances, which, I fear, appealed more to the younger and frivolous guests.

A POLO MATCH.

Polo is being played on the race course ground, and yesterday there was a match between Captain Ritson's team and Government House. This ground has been very long in making and seems even now not to be very satisfactory, but it will any way give the other ground a very much needed rest. The Polo Tournament, which starts on September 6th, will, I understand, be played on the old ground. Owing to the advanced state of the crops round Poona, it will become necessary for hounds to meet further afield. A scheme is being proposed to put up chappars at some place, probably Chinchwad, or even to try and arrange for a standing camp. The Kirkee people will score as the meets will not be so far from them.

There was a great Badminton match the other day between our marker and the Satara man. Our man was never in the hunt, his opponent winning very easily. Cricket is progressing and with the harder wickets, the Gymkhana have been making runs, but they don't seem to be able to get their opponents out. Bowling is decidedly not their strong point.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations took place at the Convent of Jesus and Mary yesterday under the patronage of Their Excellencies. The pupils had been carefully trained, and there was a large and appreciative audience.

CONCERT AT LADIES' CLUB.

This afternoon there is a Concert at the Ladies' Club in aid of the Panch Howds Mission. Most of our leading singers are taking part, including Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Watson. Mr. Frost is giving his first entertainment of the season under the auspices of the A. D. C. on August 30th. It is to be a variety entertainment, consisting of Pierrots. It is to be followed by a play about the middle of September, and "The Quaker Girl" at the end of the month.

As of course, you know, our Rugger team defeated yours last week by 19 points to 3—we were rather lucky as one of our goals was the result of an obviously forward pass. The match against Nagar on Saturday had to be scratched owing to the hard ground. We have the makings of quite a good team with a Scottish international in Gordon in the three-quarter line—unfortunately the ground is not full size.

ARMY SERVICE MEDALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

It has been decided that in futuro the list of recipients of meritorious service medals and medals for long service and good conduct will be published in India Army Orders annually on the 1st January.

Recommendations for the above medals will accordingly be submitted by officers commanding units so as to reach divisional headquarters on the 1st July and will be transmitted to Army Headquarters on the 1st October. Recommendations in respect of Indian combatants of artillery unit should reach Divisional Headquart by the 1st September. The necessa. corrections to items 424 and 425, Indian Army, form Z 2,000 and to the "Instructions" on India Army, form Y 1,931 will be made in due course, pending a reprint of the latter form. The necessary amendments should be made thereon in manuscript.

THEFT IN A POST OFFICE.

MISSING PARCEL OF NOTES AND SOVEREIGNS.

Hansraj Kalianji, a mehta, has reported to the police that while his attention was devoted to the weighing of a parcel containing sovereigns and currency notes in the Princess Street Post Office, some one walked away with one of the other two parcels which he had kept on the counter. The stolen parcel contained sovereigns and half sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 2,850.

THE MOLLUSC.

H. H. DAVIES' FAMOUS COMEDY AT THE EXCELSIOR.

After two nights of farce the Dallas Comedy last night gave us some relief in the shape of a revival of Hubert Herbert Davies' delightful Comedy "The Mollusc." No modern writer for the English stage has equalled Mr. Davies in the art of sustaining a four act play on the slightest material, and this piece, in which four characters maintain the interest with quiet dialogue and with hardly a single "situation" is a triumph of clever writing and delineation of character. In the hands of the versatile Miss Compton, the character of Mrs. Baxter, the molluscular lady who has settled down to an inert existence in a household, in which her husband and the governess do everything for her, until her brother from Colorado arrives to wake things up, was delightfully portrayed. Miss Irene Haismann won the sympathy of the audience as Miss Roberts, the governess, though a little concertain of herself at times, and Mr. Bonfield cleverly showed the husband, who, himself becomes infected with "molluscism." Mr. J. W. Austin was breezy enough as the brother from Colorado, but his peculiar enunciation and accent become somewhat tiresome.

Before "The Mollusc" Mr. Reginald Denny and Miss Haismann (Mrs. Denny) sang a ragtime duet and illustrated the "Turkey Trot" very cleverly, and Miss Haismann delighted the audience with some songs of the Margaret Cooper type.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Permit me to express through you my appreciation of the very generous reception accorded to me and my Company in Bombayfi and my regret that owing to engagements elsewhere I find it impossible to comply with requests that I should extend my season. Monday's performance must be our farewell for the present, but I hope to be able to arrange for a return visit before we sail for England.

Yours etc.,
HENRY DALLAS.

Aug. 22.

SUICIDE AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

OLD WOMAN JUMPS INTO WELL.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Sitabai, a Hindu woman aged 85 years.

The evidence showed that the deceased had constant quarrels with her daughter-in-law and on Thursday she jumped into a well, from which her body was recovered in the evening.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April "	"	24,77,000
31st July "	"	52,35,000
31st December "	"	1,04,00,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON.—On the 22nd July, at Rosslyn, Charles-street, Berkhamsted, the wife of Capt. H. E. Henderson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARGESSON.—On the 25th July, at the British Legation, Peking the wife of Major E. C. Margesson, 24th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARPER—MORAN.—On the 25th July, at Bombay, Kenneth Gordon Harper, I.C.S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Harper, of Rosebank, Bromley, Kent, to Zoe Eileen, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Moran, I.M.S., and the late Mrs. Moran, of Bedford.

BOYD-BEER.—On the 15th August, at Narsapur, Kistna District, John Macready Boyd, of Port Glasgow, Scotland, to Edith Campbell, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beer.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Third Round: Durham Light Infantry v. Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Poona 4th Extra Meeting.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

MONDAY, August 25.

Dallas Comedy Company's Farewell Performance, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Lord Willingdon's XI vs. J. M. Patel's XI.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Poona 5th Extra Meeting.

THURSDAY, August 28.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate Street, 4-10.

Concert in the Cathedral High School, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 23, 1913.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE SITAPUR CASE.

Apart from the Indian Budget Debate, by far the most interesting matter dealt with by the Home papers in the present mail is the Sitapur White Paper, and it is gratifying to find that, even in the minds of those who have been suitably impressed by Sir John Hewett's lengthy appeal to irrelevant considerations, the case has aroused uneasy suspicions that laws and regulations and means of administrative procedure, which permit such a scandalous occurrence, cannot be quite in accordance with English instincts and ideas of justice. As far as the White Paper is concerned we are already acquainted with Sir John Hewett's explanation, and Lord Crewe's despatch dealing with it, and both have been discussed in our columns. There still remain, however, some points of criticism in regard to the former with which it is essential to deal before the matter can be dropped, and it is important that officials in this country should realise that the mild rebuke addressed by Lord Crewe to Sir John Hewett does not fully represent the minds of the English public in regard to this matter; for there seems to be an undoubted impression that, if Sir John Hewett may be excused for what he did, the system which allowed him to do it must be gravely at fault.

Many of the matters dealt with by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, to which we have not previously referred, are decidedly irrelevant. For example, the fact that in the United Provinces crimes affecting human life are three times as numerous as in Bengal, is nothing to the purpose. Nor is there much force in the argument that "both the Judicial Commissioners were men of great knowledge, capacity and uprightness" (presumably, under the British Government in India all high officers answer to this description), and that "there was not the slightest likelihood that in dealing with a case of this kind they would come to a conclusion not justified by the evidence or pass a sentence not demanded by the facts of the case." It would be difficult to state a more preposterous position than this. To insist upon the infallibility of two Judicial Commissioners—even though one was an Englishman and the other a Brahmin—is bad enough in itself; but the men had already been tried and acquitted; they had been at large nearly five months, and they had appealed against the result of the Government's own appeal. Since the case opened in Parliament, the members who took it up have been attacked for showing hostility towards the laws, or regulations, under which justice in India is carried on—a quite proper thing to do; but here is Sir John Hewett laying down the astonishing view that a provincial Government can appeal against the decision of a Sessions Judge, and, when the result happens to be the one desired, can in justice refuse to forward a petition on the ground that two Judicial Commissioners could not come to a wrong conclusion or pass an inequitable sentence. Again, Sir John Hewett explains that the petition for mercy to the Government of India reached him on September 6, at a time which did not, *under the postal arrangements*, admit of its being delivered at Simla forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the execution. So that once again, through the neglect of the United Provinces Government to use the telegraph when men's lives were at stake, we have a repetition of an occurrence which some years ago Lord Morley characterised as an enormity. In repudiating "with all the vigour" in his power, the description of his conduct as inhuman, Sir John Hewett says that "a Lieutenant-Governor deals with a case like the one under consideration without any personal feeling whatever." This, too, is apart from the issue. Clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's business in the affair was to follow the rule; and whether it was or was not, "inhuman" to use the post-office instead of the telegraph, when the difference between the two meant the extinction of the last hope of men under sentence of death, can hardly seem worth discussing. As for the contention that any other course of action than the one pursued would have been an "encouragement to the evilly disposed to think that they can flout the law,"—it appears extraordinary when we consider the repeated assurances that the Lieutenant-Governor responsible is one of the ablest men placed at the head of an Indian province in our time and such remarks as that of "The Times" that Sir John Hewett's statement is "extremely able" and that "the reasons he gives are most cogent!" It is important that the line taken by the defenders of the administration should have been one calculated to provoke recrimination; and in the circumstances, perhaps Lord Crewe's conclusion may be regarded as tactful and extremely considerate to the ex-Lieutenant-Governor. Nothing certainly could be milder than the repetition of his view that a final reference to the Government of India "would have been the wiser course."

It will be seen, from the sentence quoted above, that "The Times" continues to champion Sir John Hewett; but none the less its conclusion on the principle of the affair is valuable:—

Yet criticism there must be. It should be applied, not to Sir John Hewett, but to the system by which he was constrained. We shall not refer to the differences between English and Indian criminal procedure. To the Englishman, with no knowledge of the Indian criminal law the case, no doubt, presents extraordinary aspects. It may seem strange to those whose knowledge is limited to English procedure that men can be tried for their life and acquitted and set free; that six months afterwards their case can be tried again, in their personal absence, on documentary records alone; that they can then be sentenced to death, rearrested, and hanged. Such examples are not infrequent in India, and do not even excite remark. The grave defect revealed by the Sitapur case is that the high official who has to sign the order for a retrial upon a Government appeal may also find himself compelled to decide whether the accused men shall live or die. Sir John Hewett justly says that in ordering an appeal he acted in a ministerial capacity and on the advice of his Law Officers but there his responsibility ought to have stopped. We are glad that Lord Crewe has directed a revision of the rules, so that in future in all cases of sentence of death upon an appeal by a local Government, petitions for mercy must be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, however late received. Such a change is urgently needed. It may be added that, even though the petition had been forwarded and duly considered, the executions would still have been carried out. The third man, who was sentenced to transportation, was able to have his petition heard, and it was rejected. Whether Mr. Bell was right or whether the Appellate Court was justified in convicting is another matter, which must be left to the consideration of those who care to compare the two judgments. The murder was a very brutal one, but the annals of Indian crime are amazing and probably few people will rise from an examination of both findings without uneasy doubts.

Several comments are suggested by this paragraph. If the statement is true that "even though the petition had been forwarded, and duly considered, the executions would still have been carried out"—we must conclude that something more than the rules needs amending—namely the spirit and temper of the Simla authorities. It cannot be a healthy sign that official India should take for granted that in such matters a provincial Government is not to be opposed by the Supreme Government. But "The Times" fails to realise that there is an important distinction between the two cases. In considering a petition for reprieve the Supreme Government might, and ought to be, actuated by the consideration that the execution of the sentence of death would make the punishment irrevocable, and the sentence, in view of this consideration, might have been commuted to one of transportation for life. It is obvious, therefore, that the fact that the petition of the man who was only sentenced to transportation was rejected, does not justify the conclusion that the sentences of death on the other two men would not have been altered, had their petition reached the Supreme Government. "The Times" admits the strangeness to those who are accustomed to English procedure of the fact that men can be tried for their lives, and acquitted and set free, and that six months afterwards they can be tried again on documentary records, sentenced to death, re-arrested and hanged, but it falls into a dangerous trap when it remarks that such examples "are not infrequent in India and do not even excite remark." We have pointed out before that public opinion in this country is not yet sufficiently vocal or well-organized properly to impress upon Government the strong feeling which undoubtedly exists in regard to all these extraordinary powers given to the Executive under the Indian law, and the way in which the British spirit which should animate the law in this country has been largely stifled by extravagant provisions, utterly alien to English instincts enacted to exaggerate the strength of the Executive Nor does it receive much encouragement to voice its feelings. We should like "The Times" to ask the opinion of any representative Indian, either of the educated or uneducated classes, as to what is actually thought in this country of provisions in the law which enable the Executive bitterly to pursue men who have once passed through the ordeal of trial. The comment of "The Times," however, is at least valuable in showing that, whatever Sir John Hewett may say about English instincts, those instincts, even among the classes which are naturally disinclined to criticise officialdom, are gravely perturbed when they are presented with the horrid realities of a concrete instance of the incidence of these laws. Is it too much too hope that the "uneasy doubts" which this case has raised in the English mind may help the public in this country to resist Lord Crewe's attempt to have this matter closed and to secure a full reconsideration of the provisions of the law which enable men to be tried again after acquittal.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

At last the Concert is moved to a collective step against Turkey—with what effect remains to be seen. It is suggested that the Austrian Ambassador, as the doyen of the diplomatic corps, should ask the Sultan to retire behind the Enos-Media boundary delineated by the Treaty of London, under a penalty. The threat is ambiguous and its consequence uncertain. Turkey is asked to obey and in the event of non-compliance will be visited with "financial starvation." It is difficult to resist the temptation to reproduce the views of a Conservative organ of the type of the "Saturday Review." "Begun under the name of a crusade to liberate Christian peoples oppressed by the Turks," says the "Saturday," the Allies' campaign soon showed in its true colours—a war of self-interest like any war, but carried on by methods of barbarism unknown in civilized countries. The Powers had solemnly declared that no territorial change would be tolerated. This declaration, as soon as it appeared that not the Allies but Turkey stood to lose territory, the Powers thought it convenient to forget. By the Treaty of London the Balkan States found themselves more than doubled in size by the land booty they had taken from the Turks. But what they had engorged they were unable to digest and grave disorder followed immediately. Bulgarians fought their Allies, and Servians, Greeks and Roumanians combined against Bulgaria with a ferocity exceeding the hate of the war with Turkey.

And now

this war amongst the chivalrous Christian liberators has formerly ended.....The Turks remain in Adrianople. "Here we are, here we stay" seems to be their motto. The Powers have simultaneously made a categorical demand on the Porte to withdraw; but what if they (sic) refuse? The Bulgarians cannot drive them out, and which of the great Powers would? The Turk has not quite forgotten his experience of the Concert of Europe.

Meanwhile the deputation from Adrianople to beseech the Powers, especially disinterested England, to permit the retention of Adrianople by Turkey has called, at the Foreign Office, and an Under-Secretary has received them!

THE NORTH-WEST TRANSFRONTIER TRADE.

The Report of the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind on the transfrontier trade for 1912-13 bears only on the land route exports and imports. The trade relations refer to the dealings between Sind and British Baluchistan on the one hand and Afghanstan, Baluchistan and Persia on the other. Nushki is the centre through which runs the road traffic with Persia, Khelat, and Afghanistan. The entire trade during the year under report there was carried by rail. The aggregate value of both imports and exports (exclusive of treasure) rose, in Mr. Punnett's very convenient notation, from Rs. 163½ lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 190½ lakhs in the year under review, evidencing an increase of Rs. 27 lakhs which come to 16 per cent. The import trade from Persia advanced from Rs. 3,07,730 in 1911-12 to Rs. 4,25,145 showing an improvement of Rs. 1,00,000 or 38 per cent. Major Webb-Ware's note in connection with the Nushki trade is interesting enough for us to wish that larger extracts thereof were incorporated with the Report. There was a gloomy outlook last year but fortunately that forecast has been falsified, and, "not only did our trade regain the position it won in 1911-12 but last year's figures show an increase over that year's figures of close on nine lakhs." The only misfortune which came in our way was a landslip which caused an interruption in the Nushki branch line. Major Webb-Ware thinks the figures he adduces are very encouraging. "Seventeen years ago," he adds, "the trade, if such a term can be applied, of Nushki was in th hands of a small community of half-starvd Hindu Banias, who carried on a precarious business, buying ghee and selling cloth to the local tribesmen. Nushki as a centre of general trade distribution has now won a place for itself which it would be difficult to shake." Caravans come there from Meshed in Persia and from Herat and—what is more worthy of notice—certain goods in its market find their way over the frontier into trans-Caspia. For cloth, cotton goods and leather articles Western Afghanistan depends on Nushki. It is gratifying that the Indian railways furnish stimulus to Persian trade. A rebate to the extent of two-thirds of the actual freight charge is granted by the North-Western Railway on all goods proceeding to or from Persia booked between Nushki and Quetta and any station on the North-Western Railway on certain easy conditions. Similar concessions are made by the same Railway, as well as the Oudh-Rohilkhand, in the case of goods destined for the Afghan consumption. Moreover, the East India and the North Western Railways grant free railway passes to Persian traders visiting India on business and providing themselves with consular recommendations. The fall in the import of ghee is accounted for by the fact that the Jam of Las Beyla prohibited the export of this article from his territory where the crops were destroyed by locusts. The Report before us terminates with a number of tabular statements of academic interest as well as practical work. The fourth statement enumerates the articles of which the export to British territory is prohibited by order of the Governor of Kandahar, and the tax levied on them prior to the interdict. The Political Agent of Quetta-Peshin notes that the Kabuli rupee equals seven annas and nine pies of ours, and that there is a Kandahar rupee which is worth four annas six pies. It may be suggested that one way to evoke practical interest in our trade on this, as well as the Tibetan and Burmo-Chinese frontiers, is to include in periodical reports, like the present one, information which does not stop short at figures of quantities and values of commodities which have safely crossed the borders.

DAY BY DAY.

Congress Presidentship.

At the Congress Reception Committee's meeting at Karachi, yesterday, Nawab Syed Mahomed was unanimously elected President of the Congress. Mr. N. M. Samarth was elected Local Secretary for Bombay.

G. I. P. "Race Special."

Bombay people who intend travelling to Poona for the races by the G. I. P. Railway's "Race Special" to-day should note that there has been a change in the timings of the Down train, which will leave Victoria Terminus at 11-3 in the forenoon, instead of 11-18, arriving at Poona at 2-45, instead of 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This arrangement will continue on race days during the season.

The Quadruple Delimitation.

After all the news that Reuter sent that the boundary question between Turkey and Persia was settled was merely an intelligent anticipation. The problem, we learn to-day, remains outstanding. We noted the other day that, as Mr. Lovat Fraser put it, the dispute is fifty years old. Turkey has been too much pre-occupied to pay attention to it and the Persian Shahs never bothered themselves about concerns which did not offer a sure prospect of refilling their depleted coffers. Meanwhile the interests of England and Russia have been expanding in Persia. The former has established for itself a position from which its advice has to be regarded as a command and English trade relations and its paramountcy in the Gulf are not a matter of yesterday. Thus it comes about that in a matter, which primarily touches none save Turkey and Persia, a Commission will shortly be appointed, according to the "Daily Telegraph," for the delimitation of the frontier in the vicinity of Urumiah and Mohammera, which will be represented, besides the states primarily concerned, by Russia and British representations.

"Still Burning."

Apropos of The Dallas Company's performance to-night, it is noteworthy that "Charley's Aunt" celebrates its "coming of age" this year. Twenty-one years have passed since the farce, which now ranks in its way as a classic, was first produced in London. Up to that time one record as regards farce in England was held by "The Private Secretary", which had beaten "Our Boys" by a few weeks in the original "run." Only six months ago the piece was being played in London at the Savoy Theatre, that being its seventh revival in the West end. One of the most interesting experiences of the Dallas Company during their tour of the Far East was when they played "Charley's Aunt" at Isingtan, the port of the German leased territory in China before a large audience composed of, with the exception of five Englishmen and one Ameican, entirely of subjects of the Kaiser, mostly naval and military officers and their families, many of whom had doubtless seen "Charley's Tante" in Germany.

Mortality Returns.

There were two attacks from plague and one from cholera in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. Both the plague cases were reported from Mandvi. The total mortality from all causes during the period was 65, as compared with 125 of the corresponding period of last year and 75 of that of the year before. Out of the 1,457 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, on Thursday, four were found to be plague infected.

The following is the provisional programme of the Viceroy's tour in Mysore State:—His Excellency will arrive at Jog (Gairsoppa Falls) on the 3rd of November. Leaving Shimoga on the 6th idem, His Excellency reaches Mysore on the same day and thence proceeds to Karapur Camp on the 9th, returning to Mysore on the 16th. After visiting Kannambadi (Cauvery Dam) His Excellency is expected to arrive at Bangalore on 18th.

ADRIANOPLE.

POWERS TO TAKE COLLECTIVE ACTION.

DELEGATES VISIT FOREIGN OFFICE.

TROOPS WELCOMED AT SOFIA.

POPULACE SHOWER FLOWERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The deputation from Adrianople to urge the Powers to allow Turkey to retain Adrianople visited the Foreign Office to-day.

The deputation was received by an Under-Secretary.

Two further brigades of Bulgarian troops from Macedonia and Adrianople returned to Sofia this afternoon, meeting with a rapturous welcome from the populace.

The King and the Princes reviewed them, while people showered flowers on them. The troops and crowds gave the members of the Royal family an ovation.

POWERS' JOINT ACTION.

THREAT OF FINANCIAL STARVATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

The "Neue Freie Presse" states that the Powers are consulting regarding making a collective step at Constantinople. It is proposed that the Austrian Ambassador, as the doyen of the Diplomatic body, shall call on the Porte to withdraw to the Enos-Midia line under threat of financial starvation.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

ASSURANCES CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 22.

It is stated that Turkey has given Russia further assurances regarding the occupation of points on the other side of the River Maritza. The assurances are regaded in St. Petersburg as satisfactory. While Russia would not tolerate an advance beyond the Maritza, she is prepared to exercise patience regarding Adrianople, and will await the effect of the proposed financial boycott. The payment of officials is already many months in arrears.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

DELIMITATION BY JOINT COMMISSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that a commission, probably composed of Turkish, Persian, Russian and British representatives, will shortly be appointed for the delimitation of the frontier in the neighbourhood of Urumiah and Mohammerah.

AUTONOMOUS MONGOLIA.

ORDINANCE UNITING NORTH AND SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Urga states that the Hutukhtu has issued an ordinan uniting South and North Mongolia, and has instructed Mongolian commanders to protect the lives and property of peaceful Chinese, and to re open the trade route between Urg and Kalgan.

PERSIAN GENDARMERY.

MORE SWEDISH OFFICERS TO BE EMPLOYED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21.

Colonel Hjalmarsen's request for the despatch of more Swedish officers for Persia has been granted with the consent of the British and Russian Governments.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL DISASTER.

12 INCH GUN BURSTS DURING TRIAL.

ADMIRAL SERIOUSLY INJURED,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

POLA, Aug. 21.

During the trials of a twelve-inch gun here to-day the breech was blown out. The explosion killed three petty-officers while five others were seriously injured.

Vice-Admiral Count von Wellenburg received injuries which necessitated the amputation of both legs.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND CHINA UNIVERSITY.

NO AID FROM BOXER. INDEMNITY FUND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The deputation which recently waited on Mr. Lloyd George to ask that financial assistance from the Boxer Indemnity Fund, or otherwise, be given for the University in China, has received an unfavourable reply from Mr. Lloyd George.

It is not certain whether this is final, but the scheme will not be abandoned, though its supporters are none too sanguine.

LABOUR UNREST IN THE RAND.

FEDERATION AND GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, August 22.

Owing to the opposition of the Federation, the Government has abandoned the suggested general Labour Commission.

The Federation and the mine-owners are arranging to negotiate direct. The Federation is also negotiating direct with the Government with reference to legislation for non-mining industries.

POLICE AND DERRY RIOT.

REVELATION AT INQUEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The inquest of the man Armstrong, who was shot dead while looking out of his window during the riots at Londonderry, has evoked strange revelatives of the man declaring that he was shot by the police.

An ex-Constabulary sergeant deposed that he told the police that the man had been shot and that the policeman shouted: "You may be glad you were not shot yourself."

ULSTER AND INSURANCE.

ABNORMALLY HIGH RATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is estimated that property to the value of seven millions has been insured in Ulster at the rate of five shillings per cent, and even fifteen shillings on some classes of property. It is expected that there will be a substantial rise in rate next week.

SOMALILAND.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO BE SENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The "Daily Mail" Cape Town correspondent understands that a punitive expedition to Somaliland is being prepared, and that possibly a contingent will go from the Cape.

UNIFORM NATURALISATION.

CANADA AGREEABLE TO SCHEME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Canadian Government has agreed to the latest draft of the proposed Bill for uniform imperial naturalisation, and if introduced in the Dominions the Canadian House of Commons will pass concurrent legislation.

"END OF LIB.-LAB. ALLIANCE.

UNIONIST VERDICT ON BY-ELECTION.

"STAGGERING BLOW" TO LABOUR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Unionist comment on the result of the Chesterfield by-election may be summed up by that of the *Standard*, which says that the miners have struck the Labour party a staggering blow by returning Mr. Kenyen who was disowned by the party.

The contest, says the paper, has left a legacy of bitterness and division in the Labour ranks that may have disastrous results for the official party, and means the beginning of the end of Liberal-Labour alliance.

The "Morning Post," however, admits that the result leaves much to be desired from the Unionist standpoint.

The "Daily News" says that the importance which the Opposition attached to the Chesterfield by-election justifies the Liberals in regarding it as a renewed instruction to Government to persist in the paths of Liberalism.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Scurr (the Socialist candidate) was an imported outsider and was not backed by the serious Labour body. He was not the man to split the Progressive vote.

COMPULSORY DEFENCE.

GRAND PARADE OF CADETS AT MELBOURNE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.

Twenty thousand senior cadets will parade the streets on September 20th, the date being selected to afford British politicians, who will then be visiting Melbourne, an opportunity of judging the results of the compulsory defence scheme.

"ECONOMIC PARASITES."

GENERAL HERTZOG DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In his speech General Hertzog declared that Imperialism spelt Capitalism. No words were so widely and persistently abused as "Empire" and "Imperialist." Every class of economic parasite was to be found masquerading under those names.

FRISCO EXHIBITION.

ATTITUDE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 22.

Under the auspices of the Hamburg-America line, whose head, Herr Ballin, has issued a vigorous appeal, a strong movement has started at Hamburg and in other commercial centres in Germany in favour of taking part in the San Francisco Exhibition independently of the Government. It is argued that if British industries abstain German success is assured, and if British industries ignore the Government's decision it is essential that Germany should be represented also.

THE DUTCH LINER'S MISHAP.

CHANCES OF REFLOATING POOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

According to advices from Barcelona the chances of refloating the Rotterdamsche liner Wilis are considered poor. It is understood that she carried silver coin to the value of £66,000 for Batavia, and a general cargo, roughly valued at £100,000.

DROUGHT IN BRITAIN.

RELIEVED BY RAIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 22.

Rain in Scotland and North of England has greatly relieved the drought.

GOOD SEASON IN AUSTRALIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.

Good rain has fallen in Victoria and South Australia, greatly improving season's prospects.

LONDON LETTER.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

SITAPUR CASE.

DULL DISCUSSION.

INDIAN PREFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 8.

India has had her annual "day out" at Westminster: and as this is the only opportunity given to her of occupying a few hours of Parliamentary time, people in India will no doubt desire to know how she fared. They must not, however, run away with the idea that the English public in general, or His Majesty's faithful Commons, in particular are unduly interested in the speeches delivered yesterday on the motion that "the House do go into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts." As a matter of fact, the attention of the newspaper reader is wholly gripped this morning by the tragic story of the death of Colonel Cody, whose sombrero and American goatee procured permanent popularity for him under the mistaken impression that he was "Buffalo Bill." Members of Parliament, who heard the speeches at first hand, were equally unresponsive yesterday. The population of the Opposition benches numbered thirteen while Mr. Montagu was making his statement: and not even the circumstances that Mr. Bonar Law rose to follow the Under-Secretary served to bring in members of the "Imperial party." Mr. Bonar Law was, as it happened, the only occupant of the front opposition Bench throughout: and the Treasury Bench was made up of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Burns (for part of the time) and Mr. Birrel who stolidly sat out the speech.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

Of the speech itself it is difficult to say anything new. Like its three predecessors, it smacked largely of the Cambridge Prize Essay and alternated oddly between two extremes. At one moment one seemed to hear the voice of the ardent Radical: at the next one was listening to a hide-bound official. Mr. Gokhale who followed every word with close attention, must have wondered why such a vast amount of influence in moulding Government policy in India was claimed for the new Legislative Councils. In fact, to hear Mr. Montagu, it was plain that the best way henceforth in which two qualify at Westminster as a "member for India" was to do as nine-tenths already do, and take a holiday when the Indian Budget comes up. He was right when he declared that Indians must be given a training in self-government even if some temporary loss of efficiency was caused: but he spoiled his point by proceeding to argue that the growth of self-government must involve relaxation of Parliament control. "How," he asked,

could the Imperial Government at Delhi refuse to interfere with its local government and its local officers if it was always being worried for reports of detail by the Secretary of State? And how could the Secretary of State forbear to worry the Imperial Government at Delhi if the House of Commons and the House of Lords were always asking for information?

A "DISCONTENTED SERVICE."

Apparently while this thirst for knowledge continued, it was not possible to enter upon that policy of devolution by which Mr. Montagu held that the Indian district officer could be restored to any real position of adequate contact with the people. Much was heard also of a "discontented service" which had no grievance against the altered conditions of administration in India, but demanded increased pay and periodical panegyrics. Nowhere did Mr. Montagu wax more eloquent than when he pleaded for constant and public recognition of the good work done by the Anglo-Indian official. A neighbour in the gallery whispered to me that Civil Servants at Home were quite content to do their duty without being patted on the back: but he was quietly reminded that the circumstances were altogether different. Bengal came in for gentle castigation: and the Permanent Settlement was somewhere oddly hinted at as the main cause of estrangement between the officials and the people. The best passage came at the end when Mr. Montagu spoke of India as a country in which the fifth and the twentieth centuries existed side by side, and devoloped the idea that while formulas and administrative progress might solve some Indian problems, an even greater and more general need was of imaginative insight into the minds of the people and of patient sympathetic interpretation of our ideas to them.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Since the death of Earl Percy and the loss of Mr. Wyndham, the Opposition finds itself sadly in want of a speaker for full-dress occasions. And so Mr. Bonar Law put himself up, opening quaintly with a confession that he was not approaching his task with any great delight. I am afraid he was unable to do himself justice. As Mr. Swift MacNeill pharsed it later on, he confined himself to a number of minor points: a protest against the appointment of Mr. Hornell, for instance, to be Director of Public Instruction in Bengal occupied him for quite a long time. He dealt also at great length with the Sitapur Murder Case: declaring that to charge Sir John Hewett with an error of judgment, as Lord Crewe had done, was to censure him. The police were roundly praised by him and of course there was the irresistible reference to Tariff Reform and to the famous proposal for Preference. It would be wrong to describe the speech as inspiring, and judging from the scanty number of those who listened to it, the House was not prepared in advance for anything better than it got.

THE SITAPUR CASE.

The next batch of speakers—Mr. Swift MacNeill and Lord Ronadshay devoted their attention almost exclusively to the Sitapur Case. Tedious orations having been delivered by Sir John Rees and Colonel Yate, Mr. Theodore Taylor took the floor with the speech upon opium with which he sends the House to sleep every year. This was hard upon Mr. Philip Morrell who was the next to come along with his motion demanding the appointment of a Standing Parliamentary Committee and the placing of the Secretary of State's salary upon the English estimates. Mr. Noel Buxton seconded: and Mr. Montagu hastily intervened to beg his friends to desist from diverting the current of talk. Alll the speeches had hitherto dealt with *choses jugees*: and it was a pity to turn on the tap of reality as Mr. Morrell threatened to do. The hint was taken and the amendment withdrawn. Sir Henry Craik thereupon inflicted and interminable harangue upon the grievances of Indian civilians.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

When he had done Mr. Montagu rose to reply. With regard to the Sitapur case he said that he yielded to no one in the admiration he felt for the work of Sir J. Hewett. The last thing that the Secretary of State intended to do was to censure Sir J. Hewett, but, the case having been brought to his notice, he ventured to suggest that Sir John would have acted more wisely if he had exercised his discretion and agreed to a postponement of the execution. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Bonar Law regarding Tariff Reform in its application to India. Mr. Montagu quoted a number of extracts from Anglo-Indian and Indian papers to show that that policy was not welcomed. This brought Mr. Bonar Law to his feet. How many, he asked, of these papers were in the vernacular? He could, he said, give 50 quotations in the opposite sense. And so ended the Indian Budget Debate of 1913, on this eminently trivial note. If there is to be a summing-up, I prefer that Mr. John Foster of the "Standard" should do it. Here is his verdict:

"The whole talk was inert, liverish, stodgy. Men were obviously anxious to do the right thing—but the right thing concerned so few. Truly India is a long way off, and M.P.'s have no constituents east of Suez."

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Though Parliament is still sitting, no one would pretend that public affairs count for very much at the moment in the mind of most people. The first week of the holiday month is, for all who are fortunate enough to think of holidays, a time during which the conditions of the weather is of supreme importance. And England at present is on the whole an extremely pleasant place to be loving in. Over the quarter part of the country, it seems, there is sunshine, so that there is rejoicing among the multitudes congragated at the seaside and among the hills. Some public men, and many workers in public causes, however, are more or less content to take the sort of half way house to a holiday provided by a conference or even of a summer school. The doctors, for instance, are in conference. The Prime Minister and the members of the Government have been speaking on questions of public health, talking hopefully of platitudinously, or both, about the various scourges that aflict civilisation. The sole interest, such as it is, in the political region is provided by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, the latter of whom has resumed his tedious game of arousing "the spirit of Ulster" and daring the Government to arrest him. The Government, he says, and everybody knows, will do nothing of the kind: so the comedy goes on with what exact effect upon Ulster, or the prospects of the Government Bill,, it is, of course, impossible to say at present.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

As for foreign affairs, we may persumably anticipate no more fighting in the Balkans, and the news from China appears to imply that the first experience of civil war in the Republic—if we must use the word—is at an end. According to telegrams from Peking and Shanghai, dated the beginning of the week, the hostilities undertaken for the "punishment" of Yuan-Shi-Kai have failed. Government troops hold the field, and the revolutionary leaders are stated to have retired to Kuantung, whence, says Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the movement against Yuan will be reorganised. If further developments occur, the Peking correspondent of the "Times" supposes, they will be the result of the introduction of new factors and the establishment of a fresh base of operations. It is difficult, the correspondent adds, to believe that the revolutionary leaders, who have made such a mess of the present affair are capable of organizing another movement calculated to endanger the Government. For the moment they have disappeared, and a price has been set on their heads.

BHAMPTAS ON TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

Ramchunder Adsul, Sub-Inspector of Police, Koregaon, examined for the prosecution to-day in the Bhamptas' case, deposed that he was one of the officers deputed to investigate the crimes committed by the Bnamptas. During his investigations he discovered that the crimes were the doings not of individual persons but of a gang. On information gathered he arrested 14 persons in one village, and afterwards 8 others in different villages. Those 22 were tried in the case known as the Satara gang case. All were convicted, and sentenced except one. During the trial of the case the police discovered that there were 13 more members of the gang at large and that the entire gang of 35 had committed numerous thefts on the Eastern Bengal Railway which led to the present case. Some of the accused now charged were witnesses for the prosecution and defence in the Satara case. Of the accused now before the Court Bhandoo Pursoo and two others were employed by the police at one time who afterwards found out that they were in the habit of thieving themselves..

Cross-examined the witness said that by the help of Bhampta policemen several convictions were brought about.

Asked by the accused Bala Giddu, witness deposed that Bala Giddu and Gopal Malari, Nos 57 and 59, were witnesses in the Satara gang case.

WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Official telegrams for the week ending 23rd August show that except in Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam rainfall has been deficient in all other provinces in India where standing crops were reported to be suffering from drought. In Bengal rainfall was general all over the province and standing crops in Western Bengal have been seriously damaged by excessive rain and unusually heavy floods of the previous week. Relief was being given to the distressed and the condition of cattle in tracts affected by the floods was bad. The price of common rice had risen by 2.5 per cent as compared with the previous week. In Bihar and Orissa agricultured operations are at a standstill in Patna, owing to floods and recent heavy rain caused damages to standing crops in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Balasore. Fodder was insufficient and cattle disease was prevelent in thirteen districts. Conditions have greatly improved in the Bombay Presidency where though rainfall was not sufficient, the condition of the crops was good. The number of persons in receipt of relief was much reduced and the total in last week was only 15202.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

TO BE REFERRED TO CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 22.

President Wilson has decided to refer the Mexican question to Congress, and is preparing a special Message on the subject.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AND PORT TRUST LOANS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Calcutta Port Trust Loan of 70,00,000 and necessary orders have been issued. The question of the Calcutta Municipal Loan for the current year is now before the Government of India.

VICEROY'S ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Mr. J. Scott, C. I. E,, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will retire from the Service next Spring, and the question of his successor is now under consideration.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA BAR LIBRARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A small fire broke out at noon today in the Bar Library of the High Court owing to an electric wire fusing. The Fire Brigade were called out, but before they arrived the electric mistri had put out the flames. Very little damage was done.

JAGATSHI BOMB.

POLICE ACT ON CLUE.

SERIES OF SEARCHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

In connection with the bomb outrage at Moulvi Bazar in Assam, in which it is said an attempt was made on the life of the Magistrate, Mr. Gordon, and in which a bomb thrower was killed, the Assam police have got certain information which might lead to the identity of the deceased whose corpse was found in front of Mr. Gordon's house. The nature of the information is not known, but it is believed that names of certain persons connected with the Jagatshi Assam affair are mentioned in it.

It will be remembered that the bomb incident took place immediately after the publication of the report of the Jagatshi Asram enquiry acquitting police officers of all the charges made against them.

On the strength of this information the police secured several search warrants from the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet and are engaged searching the houses of those against whom warrants have been issued. Yesterday the police raided the house of Babu Debendra Chunder Dutt, a pleader of Kharimgunj, who took up brief for the Asram people in the Jagatshi enquiry and seized several letters and books. Two other houses at Moulvi Bazar were also searched yesterday. Sixteen letters and eighteen pictures were seized, and simultaneously a third search was made in the house of a respectable inhabitant of Habigunj. The result of the searches is not yet known.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. L. Cowie is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab.

Sepoy Pakhar Singh 72 Punjabis is admitted to the Second Class Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the raid in Gomal Pass on the 2nd May 1913.

Lance Naik Bishan Singh 72 Punjabis and Subadar Sardar Khan, and Naick Nawab Khan are awarded Indian Distinguished Service Medals.

Captain K. W. Mackensie I.M.S., resigns the service.

Lieutenant Colonel Tighe, 20th Infantry, retire from the service.

The Volunteer Officer's decoration is given to Lieutenant Koch, Assam Valley Light Horse.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. R. Campbell becomes Assistant Surveyor 1st Class, Lieutenant E. H. Danglish 2nd Class, Lieutenant W. R. T. Turbett 3rd Class, and Sub -Lieutenant McClement 4th Class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr, G. Anderson is appointed Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon. Mr. S. G. Risherdon is appointed Vice-Consul for Norway at Chittagong.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson resigns the Civil Service.

Lieut.-Colonel Mandint, Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, reverts to Military duty.

Khwaja Tassaduk Hussian, Judge Small Causes Court, Delhi, reverts to the Punjab.

Captain Newlands I. M. S., goes to the United Provinces for Civil employment. Captain Kennedy I. M. S., reverts to Military duty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Their are now two British Service vancancies in the Brigade Commands in India. It has been settled that Brigadier General W. G. Hamilton, Deputy Adjutant-General, will be appointed to the command of the Southern Brigade and Colonel J. M. N. Walter becomes Deputy Adjutant-General, India, vice, General Hamilton. The other vacancy of the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade will be filled by a Major-General from Home.

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe embarks for India on the 12th September to take up the duties of General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, a Army Headquarters.

Major Fitzmaurice and Lieutenant Denison, "F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, will be transferred to "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on the arrival of the latter unit in India.

Captain Taylor "Z" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, will be transferred to "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Gordon, No. 81 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the 90th Heavy Battery at Multan.

Captain B. W. Taylor, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed Adjutant, 13th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Bangalore.

Captain Parrington, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to No. 10 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Bangalore.

Lieutenant Prince, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant Herefordshire Battalion, Territorial Force.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Temple, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant, Lee, 96th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

An exchange has been approved between Majors Winter, 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and Rattie, 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, with effect from the ensuing relief season.

NORRIS—PROUDFOOT CASE.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

CHARGE AS TO DATES FAILS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which E. Norris, a European, charged W. H. Proudfoot, also a European, with criminal intimacy with his wife between the dates of 15th and 20th February.

Mr. Crage, Pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. After the prosecution evidence was led, His Worship had altered the charge regarding dates and fixed it on the 10th and 11th March.

In delivering his judgment, yesterday, His Worship said that from the evidence and the exhibits in this case there could hardly be any reasonable doubt that the relations of the accused with the complainant's wife were more or less of an immoral nature and the complainant seemed to His Worship to have had good and sufficient grounds for adopting the proceedings he did against the accused. This was the general impression left on His Worship's mind in this case but the issue he had to determine was whether the charge against the accused, namely, that he on or about the 10th and 11th March last had improper relations with the complainant's wife, was satisfactorily established. This charge was based on the evidence of two witnesses, Mrs. Chad and Mr. Guest. His Worship believed the evidence of Mrs. Chad and His Worship could not bring himself to think that she would falsely accuse her only daughter and child (Mrs. Norris) with improper conduct of this nature. She, however, impressed His Worship as being rather hazy about dates.

With regard to the evidence of Guest, His Worship remarked that it was in direct conflict with that of Mrs. Chad on the main point and that his evidence was very unsatisfactory and unreliable.

Under these circumstances, His Worship remarked that the charge framed against the accused had not been brought home to him and he therefore had no alternative but to acquit him on that charge.

THEFT OF A MOTOR-TYRE COMPLAINANT'S GENEROSITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Peppin charged Charles Evans (15), a native Christian, with theft as a servant of a motor-car tyre valued at Rs. 10 belonging to Mr. W. H. Trafford, a European, and Vishvanath Shravan, a Hindu, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the same.

The evidence showed that on the 12th instant, the complainant missed the tyre and he informed the police of the theft as he had the number of the tyre. The police made enquiries and recovered it from a butler named Sukla Fakira, whose master dealt in second-hand accessories, and to whom it was sold for one rupee. The accused were subsequently arrested.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The complainant said he did not press the charge against the first accused. He asked the Court to deal leniently with him as he had been a very hard working boy and so far thoroughly straightforward. He wished to take back the accused, who was hardly sixteen years old.

His Worship treated the first accused as a juvenile offender and sentenced him to receive six stripes. The second accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 with the alternative of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A PENITENT CLERK.

DEFALCATIONS IN TRACT SOCIETY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Inspector Spires charged George Michael, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 302, between the period of 22nd January and 25th November, 1912, and Rs. 283 between the period of 20th January and 7th April 1913, being the announts received in the Bombay Tract and Book Society on various occasions.

The facts of the case have been reported.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-law, who appeared for the accused, asked for the option of a fine.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, out of which if recovered, Rs. 302 were ordered to be paid to the Society, on the first charge and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, out of which Rs. 283 were ordered to be paid to the Society, on the second charge. In doing so, this Worship said his object in imposing the fine was that the Society being a charitable one it would be benefitted if the fine was paid. In default of payment of the fines, the accused was sentenced in all to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DOUBLE THEFT.

JUVENILE SHOP BURGLAR VICTIMISED.

A WHIPPING SENTENCE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Parbhudass Jagjiwan (15), a Hindu, with house-breaking by night and theft of currency notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 3,665, from the pehdi of Premchand Ratanji at the Mulji Jetha Market on the night of the 3rd January last.

The evidence showed that on the morning of the 4th January, the complainant's Mehta, Kilabhai Ramji, on going to the pehdi found his pehdi broken open, the cash box broken, three keys of a big safe extrecated and the property stolen. He complained to the police and at the same time informed them that he suspected the accused, who had been dismissed from the firm's service about a month before. The police under Sub-Inspector Sabaji then made their inquiries and arrested the accused from a house at Bhuleshwar where he had been in hiding. He then made a statement to the police, in consequence of which the police arrested two of his former colleagues named Hemchand Lalchand and Mohan Galabchand and succeeded in recovering Rs. 3,018.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive 15 stripes, as he had assisted the police in recovering the major portion of the stolen property.

Hemchand Lalchand and Mohan Gulabchand were then charged by Inspector Sargon with disposing of stolen property.

The accused were defended by Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. G. N. Kanuga pleaders while Mr. M. Desai, pleader, was for the complainant.

The prosecution case was that the two accused, having learnt of the theft, broke open the trunk of the accused in the first case, where the money was kept and stole Rs. 3,465, leaving Rs. 200 for that man. They then deposited the moneys with various parties in Bhawnagar.

After some evidence was led, further hearing was adjourned.

NAWAB OF BEILA'S CASE.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 22.

Mr. A. F. Dalal, City Magistrate, to-day concluded the hearing of the case in which Mr. Abdul Rasul Alan Khan, Nawab of Beila, Narandass Sunderdass and Maneckshaw Dhanjishaw Tadiwalla, stand charged with cheating Messrs. Sorabji and Jamshedji Khan, jewellers doing business in Bombay, in respect of diamonds and pearls and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 8,925.

This honour held that a *prima facie* case had been made out against all the accused, and he committed them to take their trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the district court.

It will be remembered that the accused were tried in the Bombay Police Court on charges of cheating in various other transactions and in this particular case, Mr. Frank Oliviera, who heard it, held that tthe Bombay Court had no jurisdiction to try it as the articles in question were delivered at Surat. The accused were discharged in Bombay, but subsequently they were put up before the City Magistrate of Surat.

JEWEL ROBBING IN BURMA.

DACOITS WITH FIREARMS IN A SAMPAN.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

A Eurasian named L. F. W. Rolston has been arrested by the Rangoon police on a charge of being implicated in a dacoity case, in that he furnished a gun and a revolver to the dacoits and remained with the rowers in a sampan while the dacoits broke into a Burman's house in Klawai village in Kangan District.

The inmates were forced to give a considerable quantity of jewellery with which they decamped, while two dacoits guarded the house with the gun and revolver. One dacoit has been arrested who gave information which led to the arrest of Rolston.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BARODA.

GEAKWAR'S BROTHER INJURED.

A correspondent from Baroda writes that on Monday afternoon while returning in a newly purchased motor car from his round of inspection, Shri Sampatrao Gaekwar met with a motor accident, which, fortunately, did not prove to be serious.

It appears that the motor car was being driven at full speed over a decline and, on reaching the bottom, it struck a big treee in front and stopped. Mr Sampatrao, who was seated in the front, received injuries to both his knees. The chauffeur, who was seated on the other side of the car, was thrown off, but he too escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Sampatrao is reported to be well and attending to his work.

FLOODS IN LOWER BURMA.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

Serious destruction of crops is reported in Thaton and Amherst districts by continuous floods. The estimated damage is under enquiry.

TO AID SUFFERERS.

MEETING AT TOWN HALL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SYMPATHY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

In the course of his speech at the Town Hall meeting this evening His Excellency the Governor said:—We are thankful that the loss of life is not nearly so great as we at first feared, but we know that there is much suffering and that this must continue for a long time. We are determined that all that can be done to mitigate that suffering shall be done. You believe Government can do much and you expect Government to do much. We believe that we ourselves as citizens can do much and we intend to do it. Speaking for the Government I can say we do not shrink from our responsibility. It is our duty to try to preserve life by providing a maintenance for those who are actually destitute—and on us lies the responsibility for putting those who have suffered into a position of being again able to win their livelihood without leaving the country to which they belong. Government aid must be given in a somewhat mechanical way for Government has a duty to those whose money it spends and its actions are necessarily fettered by fixed rules. There can be no hesitation over questions of cost where preservation of life is concerned and expenditure will be limited only by need. That has been the Government's policy throughout India in the past, that will be the policy of the Bengal Government.

Government will give all the help it can, but in this matter private citizens must supply the driving force. Calcutta is a practical business city This meeting will show that it is not backward in sympathy which will give hope to many now plunged in despair and will secure for them some measure of comfort till a better season comes round. One of our duties will be to collect money. I want to tell you before I sit down that the Viceroy has promised to give a thousand rupees. His promise is to me a good omen to you. I trust it may also prove a good example.

FLOODS IN HOWRAH.

STATEMENT BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate of Howrah, made the following statement at yesterday's flood relief meeting held at Howrah Town Hall:—

This district has suffered more than any other district owing to the sea being close. It is probably one of the greatest disasters that has occurred in the district. The flooded area is thus a continuous tract of country measuring about 200 square miles, and bounded on the north by the Hughli district, on the south of the B. N. R. Line, on the west by the Damodar and on the east by a line drawn from Fuleswar Station on the B. N. R. to the Dakhinbari Station on the Howrah-Amta Railway. This comprises the eastern half of Amta thana, the northern half of Ulooberia thana, the greater part of Jagatballibpur thana, the greater part of Panchla thana and a small portion of Bagnan thana lying to the east of the Damodar near Kulgachia. The whole of this tract has now been under water for about ten days except for some of the village huts and an occasional piece of high land. The depth of the water in the fields varied from 4 feet to 8, 9 or 10 feet but it is now subsiding, (rapidly in the Amta and Mallhar basins but elsewhere somewhat slowly owing to the present high tides) and the fields in the northern part of Amta and Madharia basins are at least beginning to emerge.

Generally speaking, the chief direct effects of the flood have so far been (1) The almost total destruction of the crops, principally paddy and (2) the destruction of a very large number of houses. The principal indirect effects are likely to be (1) an outbreak of malaria and dysentery and (2) a shortage of work among the labouring classes in the Juggutbullabpur thana, about 8,000 acres of crops or about "eight annas" of the total area have been destroyed and about 200 houses have completely fallen down. In the pancha thana, about 5,000 acres of crops or about "twelve annas" of the total cropped areas have been destroyed and about 100 houses have completely fallen down. In Amta thana, about 9,000 acres of crops or about "eight annas" of the total cropped area have been destroyed and about 2,000 houses have completely fallen down. In Bagnana thana about 1,700 acres of crops or about "three annas" of the total crop area have been destroyed, and about 200 houses have fallen down. In Uluberia thana, about 9,000 acres of crops or about "eight annas" of the total have been destroyed and about 500 houses have fallen down. In Singti thana, about 1,500 acres or about "two annas" of the total have been destroyed, but as far as in known at present not very many houses have fallen down. From the above figures, it would appear that 3,000 houses have completely fallen down and about 34,000 acres of crops have been destroyed. Besides this the walls of a large number of houses have cracked and been otherwise seriously damaged and crops, even where not submerged, have suffered very considerably. It should be noted that the above figures are based on a very rough estimate, as many villages are still isolated and the number of houses that have fallen cannot therefore be correctly ascertained. The disaster has affected fully half the people of the district.

Hunger has been appeased through the generosity of the public. What seems an immediate necessity is the rebuilding of the houses that have been wrecked. For the next two or three months, the villagers will not be able to erect mud houses but meanwhile they will require some kind of a temporary shelter. The rebuilding of houses will cost about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 and the next important question for consideration is the supply of seedlings for the next crop. The essential thing is to get sufficient funds.

In his closing remarks, the Chairman expressed the hope that the public would come forward and subscribe the amount necessary to relieve the distressed condition of the sufferers.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT CAWNPORE.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya reached Cawnpore yesterday morning and was received by a large number of prominent citizens. During the course of the day he visited some of the donors to the Hindu University Fund and was able to realise in cash more than eight thousand rupees. He also discussed various questions connected with the Hindu University scheme and was able to dispel certain misconceptions which had gathered round the scheme and were responsible for the present decline in interest in the movement. He announced that forty-three lakhs of rupees, including the capitalized value of grants made by some Ruling Chiefs (which value had been accepted by the Government), had so far been received, and the sum of seven lakhs of rupees was wanted to complete the sum of fifty lakhs, the minimum prescribed by the Government. He hoped to get the amount within one month. The Hon. Pundit left late last night for Allahabad.

TEHSILDAR ON TRIAL.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION AND BRIBERY.

[Associated Press.]

JALGAON, Aug. 22.

Sirajuddin Khan, officiating Teshildar of Jalgaon (Berar), with second class magisterial powers, is being tried before a Special Magistrate on charges of extortion and bribery.

For some time past complaints were made to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. D. Chishlom, that the accused was taking bribes from accused persons who were charged before him and the matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner on whose report the local administration has appointed a Special Magistrate to try the case.

RAILWAY NEWS.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 9th August, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 7,71,103 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912.

Mr. H. K. Howard, Engineer-in-Chief, Cawnpore-Banda Railway, is appointed, Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Mr. C. S. Rennick retired.

Mr. A. R. Pakenham-Walsh, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

MAJOR PLOWDEN GOES HOME.

[Associated Press.]

AKOLA, August 22.

Major T. C. Plowden left Akola for Bombay en route to England. There was a large gathering of European and Indian gentlemen present at the station platform which was illuminated and decorated. Major Plowden was Deputy Cimmissioner for two years at this place during which time he became very popular with all classes of people.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mandhar Mahida, a laboured aged about twenty-five.

It appeared that the deceased was engaged with others in loading casks of oil from a steamer into a prow alongside, when the steamer suddenly rolled and one of the casks which was being rolled knocked him down below, a height of twenty feet. He died immediately.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SIR W. MEYER.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, August 22.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, is visiting Delhi this week on his way to Bombay.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

NURSE SHOT WITH A REVOLVER.

MYSTERIOUS YOUTH'S SUICIDE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At a quarter to four to-day a young man called at the Medical College Hospital, and asked to see one of the nurses. The young lady was called and the man asked her to go out with him. The girl refused whereupon he shot her with a revolver and then turned the weapon on himself. The girl is expected to recover, but there is no hope for the man whose identity has not yet been ascertained.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 22.

The case of 106 persons accused of rioting etc., in connection with the recent Mosque riot was again taken up to-day at 11 a.m. by Mr. H. M. Smith, Special Magistrate.

Mr. Mazharal Haque inquired from the Court if the witnesses, which, he understood, the prosecution wanted to produce, would be taken up to-day.

Mr. Boys informed the Court that he had three more witnesses to produce.

The examination of the accused persons was then continued by the Court.

Hafiz Abdul Hassan Pash Imam, of the Machhli Bazar Mosque, on being examined stated that he did not participate in the riot. He was arrested inside the close of the Mosque. When he reached the Mosque the people were dispersing and the police were stopping them and guns were being fired. He on account of fear went straight to his house. He did not see any bricks being thrown from the Mosque.

Ghulam Haider, another accused, stated he was not guilty of rioting and was not inside the Mosque at the time of the rioting. He did not go to the Idgah meeting, but remained in his house, when news of guns being fired and of people running away reached him.

Rahim Bux, another accused, stated that he was a resident of Shikohabad but used to come to Cawnpore where he had a shop. On his return from Idgah he came to Goulganj to do some shopping at some Bania's shop. He saw a large crowd of people coming and joined them to see what was going on. When he began to hear guns being fired he for fear ran into a lane leading to a building which turned out to be the Mosque, where he was arrested.

Amin Uddin, another accused, stated that his son had died that day and he went to perform the funeral ceremonies at Beaconganj. On returning he stopped at the shop of a watchmaker on the parade. His shop was closed, he therefore returned to his house. When he reached Misri Bazar he was accosted by a constable. He began to run but was arrested.

Mohamad Yasin, who is a well-known member of the Bisati section of Mohamadans, on being examined stated that he was arrested outside the Mosque near the door. He had attended the meeting at the Idgah which was in connection with sending a memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Machhli Bazar Mosque.

Mahomed Amin, another accused, stated that he had reached Cawnpore by the 7-30 a.m., train that morning. He went to Misri Bazar at about 1 p.m. He was going back to his house and when he reached Machania Bazar a constable who was in front of him ran towards him and arrested him.

Hafiz Alim Said Khan, a well-known Mahomedan and trustee of considerable Whakf property, stated that he had gone to the Idgah meeting but did not come back with others. When the crowd had cleared and the dust subsided he returned towards his house.

Haad Ullah, a student of the Pandit Perthinat's School, stated that he had come out of his house to purchase paper in the Chowk for school use. He was arrested by the police near Machhli Bazar. There was no rioting then. Many men were under arrest near the Mosque; he was also included in them.

Sami Ullah, aged twenty, a student of the Government High School, stated that he was learning his lessons in his maternal granfather's house when at about 10 a.m., he heard cries of Kalama being recited he came out to see what going on. He was standing on a stone slab when the police arrested him.

The accused have for the last three days been allowed to sory their prayers in the lunch interval.

KARACHI BOMB CASE.

KARACHI, August 22.

The so called "Karachi Bomb Case" is still proceeding in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi. The public prosecutor has finished his arguments for the Crown and the Counsel for the defence, Mr. Achalsing, is now completing his arguments on the other side. The case will thereafter be adjourned for the orders of the Court to a date not yet fixed.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DEOLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

APPEAL AGAINST AWARD OF DAMAGES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

S. H. Bottlevalla v. J. M. Wadia.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The plaintiff in the suit alleged that he was on the 18th September 1910, while staying at Deolali, invited by the defendant's wife acting as defendant's agent, to drive in the defendant's motor-car to Igatpuri and back. The plaintiff accepted the invitation and the party, consisting of the defendant his wife, his wife's sister, the plaintiff and two friends of the defendant started for Igatpuri. The car of the defendant was a steam car and the plaintiff alleged that it was extremely dangerous to overload steam-cars. On this occasion the car was overloaded as, inclusive of the chauffeur there were seven persons in it, while the car was constructed to carry only five persons. For some time the car was driven by the chauffeur but subsequently the defendant commenced to drive. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was to the defendant's own knowledge absolutely incompetent to drive the car, though the plaintiff at the time was not aware of this. At one place on the road there was a level crossing over the railway after which there was a sharp turn in the road to the right and on the outside of the corner so formed was a sharp declevity about 10 feet in depth at the bottom of which there was a field. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant drove his car over the level-crossing at an excessive speed and, instead of following the road to the right drove straight over the corner into the field with the result that the defendant's wife's sister was killed and all the rest in the car, with the exception of the defendant were injured. The plaintiff sustained serious injuries, consisting of fractures to the skin bone of the left leg, to the hip socket, and to the pelvis and dislocation of the left thigh bone. The plaintiff charged that the injuries so suffered by him were due entirely to the defendants negligence in overloading the car, in driving it when he was in competent to do so, in driving at an excessive speed, and in driving over the side of the road instead of driving along it. The plaintiff was attended to by Dr. Masina and other surgeons in Bombay. He was also advised to proceed to England which he did and consulted celebrated surgeons there. But he was told that it was impossible to effect a cure and that he would be a cripple for life. The plaintiff was doing the business of a commission agent and had an income of Rs. 400 monthly at the time of the accident. In consequence of the accident the plaintiff was incapacitated from doing any work throughout his life and he sued to recover from the defendant Rs. 69,000 as damages.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff was invited to have a drive and said that the plaintiff was taken in the car at his own request. The defendant denied that the car was overloaded or that it was constructed to carry only five persons. The plaintiff rode in it with full knowledge of the number of the persons seated in it. The defendant denied that he was incompetent to drive and said that he had driven the car for fifteen months in crowded localities in Bombay. The plaintiff had however been in the car on two previous occasions when the defendant had driven and must therefore have known defendant's incompetence, if any, and must take the consequences of defendant's incompetence if he rode in the car knowing of such incompetence. The defendant denied that he drove over the level crossing at an excessive speed. The car was slowed down as the gates had been shut, one half of the gate were only then opened. The defendant says that the accident was due, not to his default or negligence, but to the sharp turning, want of protection by wall or fence, and a slope in the road towards the drop on the left side. The defendant denied that the plaintiff's income was Rs. 400 a month. He said that the plaintiff was in fact doing very little business. The defendant denied his liability to pay any damages whatsoever.

RS. 38,000 DAMAGES. AWARDED.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in his judgment, said that the Macleod, in his judgment said that the law was perfectly clear that a person who undertook to provide for the conveyance of another, although he did so gratuitously, was liable for the consequences of his failure to exercise reasonable care according to the circumstances. The sole question in the case was whether the defendant had exercised such care. His Lordship found on the evidence that the car was not overloaded, his Lordship also found that the defendant had often driven in Bombay and was not an incompetent driver. His Lordship held on the expert evidence that the crossing with the road presented no difficulty to an ordinary careful driver. All the four gates of the level crossing were opened to allow the car to pass. His Lordship thought that a speed of 20 miles per hour would be sufficient to account for the car going straight down the slope after leaving the crossing, unless the driver was extremely skilful. It seemed quite impossible to account for the accident if the defendant passed the second gate at a speed of 5 to 6 or even 8 to 10 miles per hour unless he was driving with his eyes shut. On the evidence his Lordship felt satisfied that the accident was due to the defendant approaching the crossing at an excessive speed. Even if the story of the defendant and his witnesses were believed still the accident would not have happened unless the defendant had been negligent That story was not improbable in itself but the manner in which it had been unfolded left no room for doubt that it was a fiction from beginning to end. In assessing damages his Lordship said he had to consider the injuries sustained, the pain undergone, the effect on the health of the sufferer and its probable duration, the expenses incidental to attempts to effect a cure and the pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff on account of past and future inability to attend to his profession. His Lordship awarded the plaintiff Rs. 38,000 as damages on all the heads and gave him all costs of the suit.

From this decision of Mr. Justice Macleod the present appeal was filed by the defendant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the appellant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman with Mr. R. D. Wadia and Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Setalvad (for the appellant) had not finished his arguments when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Captain and Vaidya.

FRADULENT PREFERENCE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Bhojabhai Allarakhia *v.* R. D. Sethna.

An appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, the original plaintiff filed a suit against Bhojabhai (appellant) praying that the agreements of 7th November, 1910, 30th December, 1910 and 2nd January, 1911, be set aside and that the defendant may be ordered to pay Rs. 8,310 with interests and costs to him. Very briefly put this was a suit by the Official Assignee to recover certain payments made to the defendant-appellant as one of the creditors of an insolvent Rahim Hamir. Rahim Hamir, a merchant dealing in glass, china, crockery and enamelware, was adjudicated insolvent on the 14th of January, 1911. Thereafter his estate and effects rested in the Official Assignee, Mr. R. D. Sethna. Rahim Hamir borrowed a sum of Rs. 10,000 from Bhojabhai, defendant-appellant on 7th November, 1910. As security for the loan, according to the defendant's allegation, the insolvent mortgaged his goods in a certain godown to him (defendant) by two writings of 7th November 1910, and 30th December 1910. The defendant also relied on another agreement of 2nd January 1911. The plaintiff's (Official Assignee) contention was that the said writings, even if otherwise valid, were executed by the insolvent with a view of giving the defendant a preference over other creditors at a time when the insolvent was unable to pay his debts, and were therefore fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff. The said goods had been sold by the defendant and realised Rs. 8,310. The plaintiff claimed from him that sum also. The defendant denied that the abovementioned writings were obtained with a view of giving him fraudulent preference over other creditors. The defendant (Bhojabhai) had been in possession of the said godown and goods since 10th November, 1910. Mr. Justice Heaton held that both the securities of 30th December 1910 and 2nd January 1911 were fraudulent.

Mr. Weldon and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the respondent.

After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides his Lordship the Chief Justice delivered judgment affirming the decree of the lower Court. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for appellant: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondent: Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

(Continued on page 9.)

THE SARASWAT COMMUNITY.

We are requested to announce that a public meeting of Sarasvat Brahmans will be held at the Hira Bag Hall at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to-morrow, at which Pundit Hansraj of the Punjab will deliver an address on the "Present requirements of the Sarasvat community in India." All Sarasvats of whatever section, Punjabi, Hindustanee, Gujarati or Mahrathi, are requested to attend the meeting.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided this evening at a meeting of the Hadapsur Co-operative Credit Society. The meeting took place at Hadapsur, five miles from Poona.

HIGH COURT.

(*Continued from page 8*.)

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOMBAY MATRIMONIAL CASE.

SENT BACK TO CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

R. M. WATSON *v.* ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in yesterday's paper.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Payne and Co., appeared in support of the application made by Mr. Archibald Crawford, for the transfer of the case brought against him in the Court of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Watson, on the charge of enticing away his wife, either to the Court of Sessions or some other Magistrate.

The Government pleader was called upon to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other Magistrate.

He left the matter in the hands of the Court saying that he had no objection if the case was transferred.

Their Lordships then asked the complainant whether he would have any objection if the case was transferred to the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court.

He replied that it would be better if their Lordships transferred it to some other Magistrate.

Their Lordships ordered that the case should be sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with instructions that the case might be sent to any other Magistrate, except the Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF PADDY.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* HUSEIN BIN HASSAN.

This was a revisional application against the order of the Sessions Judge of Dharwar who confirmed the conviction and the sentence passed on the accused by the District Magistrate.

The accused in this case was charged in the Court of the Third Class Magistrate, Haveli, at the instance of one Mohantayya with having committed theft of paddy worth about Rs. 40 from his field. The said Magistrate having tried the case and found the accused guilty under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, recorded his opinion and sent the case to the District Magistrate of Dharwar for enhanced punishment under Section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate held the accused not guilty under Section 379, but convicted him under Section 411, with being in possession of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The Sessions Judge of Dharwar dismissed the appeal summarily.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that the District Magistrate erred in law in convicting the accused of an offence under Section 411, other than that for which he had been sent up by the Third Class Magistrate. The District Magistrate erred in presuming dishonest intention of the accused simply because he could not account for the existence of the paddy in his house. Even assuming the evidence led by the prosecution to be true, it was not sufficient to prove an offence under Section 411 against the accused. The prosecution had failed to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the accused.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the Sessions Judge, and discharged the rule.

Mr. V. Bhadkemker appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

BIJAPUR WILL DISPUTE.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

GANGAPPA HUNDEKAR *v.* GANGAPPA MALLESHAPPA AND ORS.

The applicant's case was that the will in dispute was the last will of a free and capable testator.

The opponents said that the testator was not of a sound disposing mind when he made the will.

The application No. 547 of 1912, came on for hearing before the High Court. The High Court sent the application to the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur for the decision of the following issues:—"Whether Virupaksappa whose legal representative has to be ascertained, left a will constituting the applicant in application No. 547 of 1912, universal legatee."

The will in dispute affects property, moveable and immoveable, of the value of Rs. 6,00,000 or 7,00,000. The will is said to have been written, executed and attested at a *Math* at Gadag called Totada Swami, in the Dharwar District while the deceased Virupaksappa was a resident of Bagalkot in the District of Bijapur.

The Subordinate Judge found that the deceased Virupaksappa mechanically signed the will in dispute but it was not proved that he knew and approved of its contents. He therefore held that the will was not proved.

An appeal was made to the High Court against the order of the Subordinate Judge.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jayaker with Mr. Moulgaonker appeared for the respondent.

The case was not over when their Lordships rose for the day.

HIGH COURT'S SANCTION FOR FORGERY.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

DESAI RANCHOD HARGOVANDAS AND ORS. *v.* MANEKLAL MOGHABHAI AND ORS.

The abovementioned appeal was heard and decided on the 9th July, 1913, and on the same day the High Court made the following order "Notice to Ranchod Hargovan under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why he should not be sent for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the 1st Class for abetting the forgery of the signatures of Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of the Panch Mahals, on Exhibits 357, 358 and 359 on the file of the F. C. Sub-Judge, of Ahmedabad, in suit No. 810 of 1906."

The facts of the case in which above mentioned order was made, have been fully reported in the paper.

In regular Appeal No. 84 of 1910, from the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, and in the said suit, Ranchod Hargovandas was appellant No. 1 and plaintiff No. 1 respectively, and in the course of the said suit he produced certain documents which were forged.

The notice came on for hearing yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman. The Hon. Mr. Setalwad on behalf of the accused said that there was not sufficient matter on record to show that Ranchod was guilty. He found those documents among the papers which he had received from his father. Those documents were produced by his father along with Exhibit 196; and which was not signed by Hargovan. He got possession of those documents in 1898 after the death of his father. Those documents were used by his father, and so it might be said that his father might have concocted them. If anybody was party to the forgery, it was his father. Those documents were used along with Exhibit 196, and there was no dispute about that. As he was not party to that transaction, he was not guilty.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CO-WIDOWS AT LAW.

RECEIVERS TO BE APPEARED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

BHAGUBAI KASHIBAI AND ANR.

This was a rule taken out on the 14th August for the appointment of a receiver which came on for argument before His Lordship on Thursday.

Sitaram Luxman died in 1907 leaving large moneable and unimoneable property on Bombay, Kirkee and Poona; the rents of which new aggregate to Rs. 14,000 per month. The deceased left a will whereby he appointed his two widow Bhagubai and Keshibai and his two nephews Ramchandra and Bala Bhau as his executors. The deceased left surviving a grand son named Dattu, to whom most of the property was to go under the will. At Sitaram's death he left two vacant plots of land and it was part of the duty of his executors to construct buindings on the vacant plots. The will directed that Ramchandra was to be employed to manage the estate on a remineration of Rs 100 per month. The Executors were directed to act accending to the wishes of Bhagubai, in the management of the estate, as long as she was alive. Probate was taken out to the estate and Bala Bhau Nayak, one of the nephews, died soon after Sitaram's death. The estate was managed till 1911 by Ramchandra.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

The plaintiff, however, alleged that in 1911 the widows discovered that Ramchandra had mismanaged the estate and had misappropriated large sums of money belonging to the estate. Ramchandra was thereupon removed from the management of the estate and the widows continued to manage the estate with the assistance of one Bhaskarrao, a Brahmin pensioner. Recently, however, the plaintiff alleged that Kashibai had fallen into evil ways and had committed various acts of mat-administration and misappropriation. As a result the plaintiff had remonstrated; whereupon disputes had arisen between the widows. As a result of this dispute between executors the rents of the estate had fallen into arreas, rents to the Improvement Trust and Municipal Tap bills had remained unpaid and attachments had been threatened by the Improvement Trust and the Municipality. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, prayed that the estate may be administered by the court and a Receiver may be immemediately appointed to take change of the estate.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared to show cause against the rule for the 1st defendant, Kashibai and the 2nd defendant Ramchandra respectively.

Hon. Mr. Satalvad appeared in support of the rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND MISMANAGEMENT.

Voluminous affidavits, had been filed by both the sides. The plaintiff in her affidavits charged Ramcahndra, the second defendant, with misappropriation and mismanagement. She charged Kashibai the first defendant, with extravagance. She also charged her with unchasterly and that she had misconducted herself with a boy of 20 who was her grandson-in-law, and also another young actor. The plantiff also charges Kashibai with being addicted to drinking having mis appropriated monies of the estate and having broken open a box and removing Rs. 1,600 belonging to Bhagubai from it. Kashibai replied to these charges by denying them and she charged the plaintiff with being given to opium-eating and being old and decrepit. Kashibai charged the plaintiff with playing into the hands of third parties, who were wishing to rain the estate.

His Lordship at the outset remarked that he had read the affidavits and would now only hear the arguements of Counel.

Mr. Davar said that scandalous charges had been made against his client. The plaintiff had made a false allegation that the 1st defendant had broken open her box and removed Rs. 1,600. But the Mehta in his affidavit said that there was no money in the box. This was an attempt by one Khimji Kheraj and others to swindle the plaintiff who was an old lady of 60.

His Lordship: It must be remembered that the whole question is under 0-40 R-1. I am going to confine myself to the bare necessities of that section.

Mr. Davar said, that Ramchandra was associated with the deceased in various contracts, gave him entire satisfaction, was a business man and the deceased had complete confidence in him.

His Lordship: Ramchandra was a man of no means when Sitaram died. No where is this contradicted in your affidavits.

Mr. Davar: Paras 7 and 8 of Ramchandra's affiadvit show that he had money at Sitaram's death.

COURT AND TESTATOR.

Mr. Davar, continuing, said that the court should not lightly set aside the wishes of the testator. Bhaskanrao was in the service of Thakersey Teju and Khimji Kheraj the 1908, when he entered into Sitaram's service for the first tune on a pay of Rs. 30.

His, Lordship: I do not desire to interfere if counsel at the bar considers all this relevant. But all that I have to decide is whether having regard to admitted circumstances—the one widow charging the other with drunkenness and immorality; and the other replying with charges of opium-eating and illeteracy—it is just and convenient to appoint a receiver.

Mr. Devar submitted that His Lordship had to find out where the blame lay. The charges against Kashibai were all inventions. Why should the estate be made o hear he charges of a receiver when the testator's trusted man was there. Scandalous charges had been made without any foundation. Tactics of this kind were deplorable and ought to be condemned in unmeasured terms by the court. During six years of administration she had been in possession of monies of the estate upto Rs. 16,000 and now she was charged with misappropriating Rs. 300. The whole was a conspiracy hatched by the Banias who were working behind the scenes and who intended getting rentforming contracts and had other ulterior matives. There was a voluminous correspondence, lasting over two years, which was simply an attempt to smell the solicitor's Bill. He submitted that all the scandalous allegations in the affidavits ought to be ex-punged.

Mr. Desai submitted that the whole question was whether it was just and convinient to appoint a receiver.

His Lordship: Do you contend that there ought to be no receiver? Admittedly, Ramchandra was removed from management in 1911. He acquiesced in a certain way. The widows now quarrel, there is a large estate in which a minor is interested. Is the estate now in competent hands?

Mr. Desai submitted that in any event Ramchandra should be appointed Receiver, one executor was quite competent to act. If the widows had fallen out his client was quite competent to manage. There was not a single thing really alleged against him.

His Lordship: Your client will have to account for materials purchased on behalf of the estate.

"SECRET PROFITS."

Mr. Desai said that no charge of having made secret profits was made against his client. The English decisions laid down that charges of mismanagement must be proved to remove executor. Every pie of the estate had been recovered and that was a sufficient commentary on his clients' conduct. The direction in the will that one executor was to have a predominant voice in the management was nugatory in law. The court can not undertake management until satisfied that Ramchandra was guilty of mismanagement.

His Lordship: The allegation is that Ramchandra was a poor man when Sitaram died and that now he owns a large building worth Rs. 80,000. Where is this explained? Mr. Desai said that his client was willing to disclose his books and go into the box, he examined and cross-examined, and satisfy his Lordship.

Mr. Desai applied that his client be allowed to be examined.

His Lordship refused the applicati onremarking that Mr. Desai's client had filed a full affidavit and had ample opportunity of contradicting the allegation. The in quiry could not now be opened up by bringing in oral evidence.

Mr. Setalvad said that the Court would not, at that stage, go into the relative merits and demerits of the executors. The whole question was what was to be done in the present state of things. The suggestion of a Conspiracy by the Banias was absurd and absolutely irrelevant. The estate belonged absolutely to Bhagubai's natural grand-son; she was therefore most interested in keeping it safe. There was admittedly a deal lock in the management of the Estate. What else could be done under the circumstances but file such a suit?

His Lordship: Why not put the whole estate into the hands of the Administrator-General?

Mr. Setalvad: It may not be for the minon's benefit to do that. Heavy charges would fall upon the estate till the boy attained majority, which would take many years. I will consult my client and we will consider your Lordship's suggestion.

At this stage the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

SUGGESTION NOT FEASIBLE.

On the argument being resumed on Friday, Mr. Setalvad, said that they had made inquiries and His Lordship's suggestion *re*-handing over the Estate to the Administration-General was not feasible as the Administrator-General's Commission would be 5 p.c. As this was a large estate terms could be arranged with the Official Receiver and he could he induced to charge only 2½ to 3 p.c. Mr. Setalvad then addressed the Court on the question of fixing the amount of maintenance for the widows out of the Estate.

Mr. Davar said that they ought to have the minor on the record before orders for maintenance were passed.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the Estate was fully represented by the Executors.

His Lordship then delivered judgement. He said that an application for an rule nisi and interim Receiver was made to him on the 14th on that occasion his Lordship refused to appoint an interim Receiver without notice but granted a rule. Mr. Desai at that time appeared to watch the proceedings on defendants' behalf and it was by consent arranged that the rule should be returnable in a week. The rule had been argued before him yesterday and to-day. Having seen the voluminous plaint and affidavits his Lordship, to save the Court's time, had decided to read the papers before the hearing. When his Lordship sent for the papers he found that in addition to the eleven affidavits put in by the plaintiff there were twenty-seven in reply filed by the defendants and his Lordship had spent the best portion of his off-day reading the papers. Three more affidavits were put in by the plaintiff and two more in rejoinder by the defendants, bringing the total number of affidavits to forty-three. His Lordship then recited the facts of the case. The person who escaped with the least attack in the affidavits was Bhagubai who was charged with opium eating. She acknowledged the charge to be true but said she took it only moderately. Kashibai was charged with misappropriation, drunkenness and lastly immorality. As to immorality the legal advisers of Bhagubai would not willingly have introduced that charge and his Lordship feet satisfied that owing to the malice between the two widows and the fomentation of that malice by those surrounding them, Bhagubai must have insisted on the charge being put into the affidavits. The charge was made without any regard to truth or decency and was entirely without foundation. His Lordship said that he would deal with the portion of affidavits relating to this charge when dealing with the question of costs. Ramchandra was charged with misappropriation. His Lordship was not inclined to regard the charges seriously. Each of the parties now desired to be appointed Receiver of the Estate. Bhagubai said that she would manage the Estate of Bhaskarrao.

DEFAMING A WHOLE COMMUNITY.

His Lordship said that it was a matter of great regret that while speaking of Bhaskarao in the affidavits, a whole community had been defamed by referring to the fact that he was a Chitpavan Brahman. His Lordship was not aware of any fact which made a Chitpavan Brahman in any way inferior to any person belonging to any other community in India. His Lordship felt that these women could not be trusted with the management of a large Estate. The result would only be worse feelings between them and mismanagement. As to Ramchandra there were difficulties in the way of appointing him —a Receiver. He was in charge of the Estate till the middle of 1911 and large sums had been expended under his supervision for the Estate. Allegations had been made—his Lordship did not say that they were justified —that he was a poor man at Sitaram's death and is a rich man now. These allegations were not met in a satisfactory way in the long affidavit put in by him. Mr. Desai had urged powerful arguments for Ramchandra and asked to be allowed to examine Ramchandra in Court. With forty-two affidavits filed, his Lordship felt that he had enough material and an investigation of that kind on an interlocutory application could hardly be satisfactory. By refusing to appoint Ramchandra Receiver his Lordship did not cast any stigma on the efficiency of his management or his probity. The discretion of the Court in appointing a Receiver was considerably widened by the new code. Not only was it just and convenient to appoint a Receiver in this case but it was absolutely necessary to do so for the better custody of the Estate in the interests of the minor. It was clear that the present state of affairs was, as described in one of the affidavits, one of chaos; and it was time that this should be set right. It was unfortunate that the minor's Estate should be subjected to the charges of an Official Receiver. His Lordship would therefore give time to the parties till Tuesday next to agree upon or suggest to the Court some person or persons who would act as Receivers and his Lordship would be happy to appoint such person or persons. Receiver or Receivers if he felt satisfied that he or they would adequately safeguard the Estate. His Lordship felt that the question of maintenance should be considered after the minor had been brought on the record. Though the Executors represented the Estate fully it was desirable, that the minor's mother should be heard. His Lordship appointed the minor's mother to be his guardian *ad litem* and directed that the minor should be made a co-defendant during the course of the day. This matter would also stand adjourned till Tuesday. His Lordship made the costs of the rule costs in the cause. His Lordship, however, allowed the costs of four affidavits only to the plaintiff and of two affidavits only to the defendants. His Lordship said that the other affidavits contained utterly irrelevant allegations which did not assist the Court. His Lordship made the plaintiff bear the costs of such of Kashibai's affidavits as were put in to refute the charge of immorality.

Mr. Davar applied that the scandalous allegations in the affidavit may be ordered to be expunged.

His Lordship said that after his judgment that was unnecessary. The application may, however, be renewed after the time to appeal had expired.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

TEMPLE TRUSTEES' SUIT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

KANAIYALAL JEYNARAYEN AND OTHERS *v.* DOORGAPRASAD RAMGOOLAM AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this suit are the managing trustees of the temple of Thakore Radha Govind Chundra Dev Birajman Prem near Barsana in zilla Mathura. By a mortgage deed dated the 13th September 1907, six properties situated at Etawah were conveyed by the first and second defendants to the first plaintiff as the President of the Board of Trustees for securing the sum of Rs. 30,000 with interest at 7½ per cent. The whole amount has become due, as the first and second defendants have failed to pay the instalments of principal and interest as agreed upon. The plaintiffs now find that the first and second defendants have executed in favour of the third and fourth defendants a mortgage of five out of the six shops comprised in the property by way of security for repayment of the sum of Rs. 16,000 with interest at 8 annas per cent. per month. This was done after the mortgage to the first plaintiff to whom the documents of title were delivered at the time.

ALLEGED NEGLECT AND FRAUD.

If the Court holds that the mortgage to the third and fourth defendants was executed prior to the mortgage to the first plaintiff, still the plaintiffs will claim priority, on the ground of gross neglect and fraud on the part of the third and fourth defendants, whereby the first plaintiff was induced to advance money on the mortgaged properties. By a sale deed dated the 14th December 1907, the fifth and sixth defendants purchased from the first and second defendants the equity of redemption in the mortgaged properties for Rs. 52,000. The fifth and sixth defendants by several sale deeds sold their right, title and interest in the said properties to defendants eighth to twelvth, who are, therefore, all made parties. The mortgaged properties being situated outside the jurisdiction of this Court, plaintiffs pray for leave under clause 12 of the Letters Patent. The plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that they have priority in respect of their mortgage over the third and fourth defendants; that the first and second defendants may be decreed to pay them Rs. 30,000 with interest and that, in default, the mortgaged properties may be sold.

The first and second defendants, i.e., the mortgagors, do not put in any appearance at all.

NO JURISDICTION.

The third and fourth defendants have put in a written statement in which they say that this Court has no jurisdiction to try the suit, as the properties are situated at Etawah and the mortgage was executed to Etawah, N. W. P., and these defendants do not reside or carry on business in Bombay. They submit that leave under clause 12 should not be granted and the suit should be tried at Etawah. These defendants allege that the first plaintiff had advanced monies to the first and second defendants prior to 13th September 1907, which they were unable to pay him. He then pressed one of them to give a mortgage to the trustees of the temple for Rs. 30,000, the monies to be retained by himself in payment of the said debt. The first plaintiff paid himself the monies due, and these defendants believe no cash was received by the first and second defendants in respect of the alleged mortgage. These facts came to their knowledge after their mortgage of 12th September 1907 was executed.

"A MERE DODGE."

These defendants say that the first plaintiff did not advance any money at all nor do these defendants believe that the second and third plaintiffs knew anything about the said mortgage, which these defendants charge was a mere dodge of the first plaintiff to get the debt due by the first and second defendants to him paid out of the temple monies. The first and second defendants owed money to these defendants (the third and fourth) and executed a mortgage of five shops at Etawah to secure Rs. 16,000. The second defendant being then at Etawah, he executed the mortgage on his return on 21st September 1907. These defendants admit that they did not get the title-deeds of the said properties. It is not the practice at Etawah for the mortgagor to deliver the title-deeds to the mortgagee. At the time the said mortgage was executed, they knew nothing of the plaintiffs' claim. These defendants, therefore, submit that their mortgage should have priority over the plaintiffs' alleged mortgage and that they should have a decree accordingly.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Dasai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the third and fourth defendants.

After the hearing had gone on for about a day, a decree was passed. The decree was for Rs. 30,000 in favour of the plaintiffs with interest at 7½ per annum with six monthly rests from 13th September 1907 till payment and costs. The decree in favour of the third and fourth defendants was for Rs. 16,000 with interest at 6 per cent with annual rests till payment and costs. A preliminary decree for sale was also made. In default of payment by defendants first and second and seventh to twelvth within 3 months, liberty was reserved to the fourth defendant who was entitled to priority under his mortgage to the extent of the share of the first defendant in the property mortgaged. The plaintiffs' security was to be marshalled, so as to throw the plaintiffs debt in the first instance on the securities mortgaged to the plaintiffs and not mortgaged to the defendants.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

Solicitors for the third and fourth defendants:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

MAHIM COCOANUT PLANTATIONS.

DISPUTE OVER POSSESSION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

RADHABAI *v.* KASHIBAI AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff stated in the plaint that in the year 1907 one Motiram Anandrao Kirtikar, who was then a member of a joint undivided Hindu family, filed a suit in the High Court against the other members of his family for partition of the properties, belonging thereto and situate at Lower Mahim. By an order of the Court the Commissioner put up for auction the properties belonging to the joint family and the same were knocked down to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 12,000, and the sale was confirmed by the Court in September 1911. On the properties conveyed to the plaintiff stood a hut which was in the occupation of the defendants. The defendants claimed to be absolutely entitled to the said hut and the land on which it stood, together with certain other rights in and over the adjoining property. The plaintiff averred that the defendants had no right to continue in the occupation and possession of the said premises. The defendants and their predecessors were allowed to erect the hut and live on the premises by the leave and license of the plaintiff's predecessors in title as a piece of favour and for the sake of convenience, as the defendants and their predecessors were working on the cocoanut plantations belonging to the plainff's predecessors in title. The plaintiff accordingly prayed that it might be declared that the defendants had no right to or interest in the premises in their occupation and possession, that the defendants were not entitled to the rights of easement claimed by them over the other property of the plaintiff, that the defendants might be forthwith ordreed to remove the said hut and give up vacant and peaceful possession of the said premises to the plaintiff, and that the defendants might be ordered to pay such amount as might appear just and reasonable to the Court for the use and occupation of the said premises.

PLEA OF PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

The defendants stated in their written statement that the structure referred to in the plaint was really a pucca building erected more than one hundred years ago by the predecessors in title of the defendants on the land on which it stood, that the said land with the adjoining and exclusive possession and enjoyment of the defendants and their predecessors in title. The defendants stated further that their predecessors in title had worked on the plantations and taken and disposed of for their own benefit the zavlis growing thereon and had for over a hundred years past tended the said plantations and taken and used and disposed of the zavlis on their own account, irrespective of the right of occupancy and use free of rent of the land and building in question. The predecessors in title of the defendants had built and continued to openly occupy the house and premises on their own behalf for over a hundred years as the absolute owners thereof and the land on which it stood adversely to the predecessors in title to the plaintiff. Neither the defendants, nor any of their predecessors, had ever paid any rent in respect of the said premises, but had themselves received the rents of a portion of the said house for over fifty years and had made all necessary repairs in and about the same. The property had stood in the records of the Bombay Municipality in the name of the father-in-law of the first defendant for over 70 years, and the defendants and their predecessors had paid all municipal rates and taxes on account of the same. The defendants further submitted that the plaintiff's rights, if otherwise well-founded, were long since barred by limitation and counter claims that it might be declared that the defendants were the absolute owners of the said house and occupied the land on which it stood and the land adjoining thereto as the permanent occupants thereof and that the Plaintiff be restrained by an order and injunction from molesting the defendants in peaceful possession and occupation and enjoyment thereof.

CONSENT DECREE OBTAINED.

The suit was amicably settled between the parties and a consent decree was obtained as follows:—It was ordered that the plaintiff is to pay to the defendants' attorneys, Messrs. Pandia & Co., on behalf of the defendants, Rs. 1,300 by way of compensation for the structure in the plaint mentioned immediately upon the passing of the decree, and that on such payment the said structure do belong to the plaintiff. It was declared that the defendants had no right title or interest in the land on which the structure stood and that the defendants, their servants and agents migh peaceably occupy the structure and enjoy the rights, in their written statement mentioned, free of rent until payment to them of Rs. 1,300 as aforesaid and the expiration of October 1913, after which they should make over peaceful possession of the same to the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Pandia & Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

654-13—Dikshit & P. Bhicoo Babaji Hegiste v. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer & anr.

641-13—Manecklal & Ty. Mahomed Bux v. Rahim Bux Oomdabai. Chamber matters for Disposal.

Re Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866—Craigic B & Carce. In Re indenture of Settlement, dated 20th June, 1838 v. Dwarkanath Harischandra Petitioner Notice 11-8-13.

50-95—Raghavaya K & Co. Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke v. Byramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal & anr. 11-8-13.

324-11—Hulji & Thakordas Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Mohidin Farid v. Miya Mahomed Inovs Valad Kamrudin Mitkar 11-8-13.

55-10—Matubhai J & M. Dayabhai Mookumchand v. Kalidas Navalchand & ors. 14-8-13.

O. S. 830-11—Judah & Sol. Atmaram Ganpat v. Ganpat Manaji & ors. 14-8-13.

354-12—Edgelow G M & Co. Charles Edward Grey v. Haji Oomar Haji Habib & ors. Wadia G & Co. 24-7-13.

84-13—Kanga & S. Essabhai Abdulalli v. Abdul Kadar Sullemanji. Payne & Co. 12-8-13.

246-13—Ardesher H D & Co. Gangaram Raghunath Samat v. Hari Sadashiv & anr. Sabnis & G 12-8-13.

249-13—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Motilal Chunilal. Malvi H M & R. 14-8-13.

1246-12—Bhai K & G. W W Churchill & Co., Ld. v. Jaliram Rampershad a firm. Little & Co. 14-8-13.

1246-12—Bhai K & G. W W Churchill & Co., Ld. v. Jaliram Rampershad a firm. Little & Co. 19-8-13.

1246-12—Bhai K & G. W W Churchill & Co., Ld. v. Jaliram Rampershad a firm. Little & Co. 19-8-13.

749-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman v. Dinth Fakira. Baber & Co., 21-8-13. Petition for Hearing.

Re Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866 & Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882—Daph. F & D. In Re Property situate at 2nd Bhoiwada, Nos. 81 & 85. v. Vassanji Damodhar & anr. Petitioner. Little & Co.

(In Court).

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & S. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chit M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and ors. Subnis & G.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongersi & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow Soonderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v. Ranchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lilabai widow. Peet K K & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina Mulla & Mulla For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr. v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Manecklal & T. jee D and Co.

Long Cause.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panse & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman*),

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jafler and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-06—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

AKOLA TRIAL.

THIRD CONVICTION.

GUARD BEJANJI SENTENCED.

18 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

AKOLA, Aug. 22.

Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate of Akola, delivered judgment in the case in which Kaikhushru Bejanji was prosecuted under section 101 (a) and (c) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. The accused was defended by Mr. P. Walsh, barrister, and Mr. S. D. Cama, pleader, who were engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to defend the case.

In his judgment the Magistrate stated that the accused was the guard of the 322 up tranship goods train, which left Katepurna Railway Station, at 4-10 a.m. for Boregaon on 30th April last. Manchershaw Sorabji was the driver of the same train, and according to him the train was stopped outside the distant signal at Boregaon, which was at danger, at 4-23 a.m. At 4-55 a.m. the 356 up passenger left Katepurna with driver Conroy on the engine, and after a run of about 7 or 8 minutes this train pitched into the 322 up tranship goods train, while the latter was also preparing to move on causing a "smash up" which resulted in 33 persons being killed and more than double that number being injured. The accident was imputed in part to the accused, who, it was contended, failed to protect his train in the manner laid down by rule 86 of the General Rules and the "Working Instructions" of the same Company. The accused's explanation as embodied in his written statement and examination was to the effect, that after his train had been at a standstill for about 10 minutes, he left his brakevan and went backwards, i.d., towards Katepurna, with four detonators, for the purpose of protecting his train in the manner laid down in the General Rules, when after putting down one detonator on the rail about 4 or 5 telegraph posts away from his van, he heard a whistle from his driver's engine and on looking back and seeing the signals lowered, he returned to his brakevan and released the brake to enable the train to move on. The driver, however, could not get a start and loss about 10 minutes in his efforts to do so. Presently the 356 up passenger arrived and pitched into their train (322 up goods), in spite of the fact that there was light enough to see any obstruction on the line for a considerable distance.

GUARD'S DUTIES.

Rule 86 of the General Rules lays down that when a train is stopped between stations the guard in charge of the train must, unless the stoppage only be for a few minutes, immediately ascertain the cause; and if the stoppage is other than incidental or authorised, and if he finds that through accident or for any other reason the train cannot proceed, the following action shall be taken, namely, (1) the said guard must immediately either himself go back or send a qualified person back to protect the train (2) the person so going back to protect the train must plainly show his hand danger signal to stop any approaching train, and in addition to his hand signals must take detonators (to be used by day as well as by night) and must place them upon the line on which the stoppage has occurred as follows: (a) one detonator 3/8th of a mile from his train, to be placed on the way out, and (b) three detonators, 10 yards apart, no less than half a mile from his train, or at such distance, as has been fixed by special instructions, and must also continue to show his hand danger signal to stop any approaching train until he is recalled; and (c) when such person is recalled, he must leave down three detonators and must on his way back, pick up the intermediate detonator.

Rule 9 of the working instructions lays down the procedure to be followed for the protection of a train by a guard when waiting at the outer signal as follows: (1) If a train is detained at an outer signal for longer than 10 minutes, the guard in charge must go back and protect his train in the manner laid down in General Rule 86. (2) Before leaving the train for the purpose, the guard must wave a red flag by day and a red light by night to draw the attention of the engine-driver and the guard or brakeman and on the engine-driver and second guard or brakesman acknowledging the signal, by exhibiting a red flag or the light, the guard must proceed to protect his train as required above. If however the guard cannot attract the attention of the engine-driver and second guard of brakesman, he must not wait but must at once protect his train. (3) Before leaving the train, the guard must screw his brakehand on.

(4) When the train is permitted to go forward the engine driver must give three sharp whistles to recall the guard, who must at once return leaving three detonators on the line and picking up the intermediate detonator as prescribed by General Rule 86. The engine driver must not start his train, after the train has been brought to a stand at the outer signal, until he has received a green hand signal from the guard in the rear brake."

ACCUSED'S EXPLANATION.

The scheduled time for the run between Katepurna and Boregaon for the 322 Up-goods is 22 minutes and the scheduled time for the 356 Up-passenger over the same section is eleven minutes. Now it has not been contended by either side that either train lost any appreciable time on this run and as a matter of fact neither seems to have lost any. There was thus an interval of 35¼ minutes between the time that the goods came to a halt and the time that she was pitched into by the passenger train. We have to see, in view of the rules binding upon him, whether the accused took the necessary steps to protect his train or not? The evidence of engine driver Conroy and firmean Yasin Khan of the passenger train is to the effect that there was absolutely nothing to indicate that there was any obstruction before them on the line, until they suddenly saw a drak object loom up so close before them, that in spite of all efforts to stop their train they were unable to do so. Now of all the persons who had been killed and injured and whose lives had been endangered by the accident none were in a position of greater peril than Conroy and his fireman Yasin Khan. The instinct of self-preservation is uppermost in every person's mind, and in the circumstances of this case, it would have been no reflection upon the courage of Conroy and Yasin Khan, if after doing all that they could possibly have done to stop the train, they had jumped from their engine to save themselves, yet they did not do so, and my impression is that was because they had not the time to do so. It follows, therefore, that in affirming that they did not see the obstruction loom up before them, until it was too late for their train to be stopped. both Conroy and Yasin Khan have deposed to nothing but the truth. The accused's explanation is that he had left down one detonator on the rail about four or five telegraph posts away from his brakevan. To begin with, this was not a proper compliance with the rules, which enjoin that this detonator should have been placed 3-8 of a mile away from his train. The distance between two telegraph posts is 88 yards, so that accused should have gone 7 telegraph posts and 44 yards, or at any rate, at least 7 telegraph posts, away from his train before he put down the first detonator. It, therefore, betrays a reluctance on his part to undertake the trouble of walking out the proper distance from his train.

A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.

But the question is, did he even put down this one detonator? Mr. Vaughan, station master of Badnera, with 29 years' service, has affirmed that in all his long experience he has known of very few detonators having failed to explode and Conroy, an engine driver of considerable experience, has also deposed that it is very rare for a detonator to fail. In the present instance therefore it follows that either the accused did not put down a detonator, or if he put down one it faild? The possibility that the detonator exploded, but the sound of the discharge was drowned by the rattle and noise of the train, may be safely excluded from consideration, because apart from the report of the discharge, there is also flame and smoke to be seen and as it has been proved that the morning was dull and cloudy, it is not likely that the flame and smoke could not have been seen, had the detonator gone off. It has also been satisfactorily proved by Conroy and Yasin Khan that no detonator went off and O'Neill and Mohinuddin, guard and brakesman respectively of the Up-passenger-train, corroborate them. And against this testimony there is only the bare statement of the accused to the effect that he did put down a detonator. An effort has been made by driver Manchershaw to show that there had been an exchange of signals, as required by the rules between himself and the accused, which he took to indicate that the accused was going back to protect his train. But this I believe to be a deliberate falsehood. Under rules 271 (d) and 275 of the General Rules it was obligatory on the accused to have the tail and side lamps on his brakevan buring brightly and in his examination he has stated that they were burning brightly. But we have it positively from Conroy that he saw no lights at all and if the tail and side lights had been burning he would have been able to see them, in spite of the morning being dull and cloudy, when he was half a mile or more from the goods train. Fireman Yasin Khan also corroborates Conroy and it has also been noted that Conroy was coming over a straight stretch of line. A flimsy suggestion has been made in the cross-examination of Conroy, that as the goods train was in a dip, it is possible that Conroy overlooked the lights on the brakevan when he topped the rise and saw the distant and home signals at Boregaon on the succeeding rise. Such a suggestion I hold to be untenable for two reasons, namely (1) the dip was not excessive, the grade there being only 1 foot in 150 and (2) Conroy and his fireman saw no lights at all on the brakevan, even up to the moment of impact.

DETERONATORS NOT PUT.

The third point is why did the accused not put down the otner three detonators not less than half a mile away from his train? His explanation is that after putting down the first detonator, he was proceeding onwards to put down the other three when he heard a whistle and seeing the signals lowered he returned to his brakevan. It has been already shown that the evidence of Conroy, Yasin Khan, O'Neill and Mohinuddin negatives the suggestion of the accused that he had even put down one detonator and if he had not gone out to put down the first deteonator, it follows that he could not possibly have been going on to put down the other three.

The accused was charged under section 101 (a) and (c) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 and pleaded not guilty." Twelve witnesses have been examined for the defence, the object being to show that (1) the prosecution have failed to establish that the accused did not go back to protect his train; (2) that the tail and side lamps on his brakevan were burning brightly and (3) that the accident was due to carelessness on the part of Conroy, the driver of the passenger train. As regards the first point, it is for the first time in this case that driver Manchershaw of the goods train has tried to make out that he was at a standstill from 15 to 17 minutes and wasted about 8 or 10 minutes after that in trying to get a fair start when he was given an "unusual start." I have also shown that the goods train pitched into, as nearly as can be gauged, 35¼ minutes after she had come to a standstill. This fact therefore taken in conjunction with the two satements made by Manchershaw to the Subdivisional Magistate, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji, and to the District Magistrate later on seems to me to conclusively establish that Manchershaw's engine was nearly at a standstill for about 30 minutes, and that was quite sufficient time within which the accused could have put down not one, but the other three detonators also. Evidence was led by the defence to show that with an engine of the class driven by Manchershaw with a full load behind it, standing on an up-gradient of 1 in 150, it is difficult to get a fair start and that the train has to be backed one or more times before a fair start could be obtained and that from 5 to 10 minutes are frequently lost in such operations. That can be safely conceded, I think but it does not prove that in this case. Manchershaw was not at a standstill for about 30 minutes. He may have backed to get a fair start and probably did back, but that was done after the 30 minutes halt.

WITNESSES WHO LIED.

Two defence witnesses, Subhan Hamal and Matabdhaly, have been examined to show, first that they saw accused going back from his brake with a light in his hand and the next that they also saw a man with a red light in his hand going towards Katepurna, which of course would be the direction in which the accused would have gone, if he had been going back to protect his train. I consider, however, that both these witnesses have lied. Subhan's evidence, if it could be believed, might also be taken to indicate that he too was indifferent to everyhing else except his own comfort. Matabdhali's evidence does not establish that it was the accused who was going back to protect his train.

In the written argument filed on behalf of the accused it had been stated "Finally we have the evidence of Matabdhaly, the driver of the pumping engine, who states that he saw the accused walking with a red lamp in his hand past his pump house." This is a very incorrect representation of Matabdhaly's evidence, and I impute it to the fact tha the written argument filed in Court set out what Matabdhaly's evidence was before Matabdhaly was even examined.

I hold now for the reasons given above (1) that the goods train was at a standstill for at least 30 minutes. (2) The accused could eastly have put down all four detonators as required by the rules within that time, but that he did not do so. In fact he has admitted that he did not put down the three detonators which he should have set, not less than half a mile away from his train. (3) That this omission by itself on the part of the accused justifies this conviction under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act. (4) That the accused did not exhibit his hand danger signal, nor did he exchange any signals with his driver. As regards the contention of the defence that tail and side lights on the accused's brakevan were burning brightly there is some conflicting evidence on the point. All that it seems to me right to hold is that if they were burning at all, their lights were obscured and not visible to Conroy or his fireman Yasin-Khan. There is absolutely nothing in the record to show that either Conroy or Yasin Khan was not on the alert. They had seen the "outer" and "home" signal lights, and if there had been bright lights on the accused's brakevan which was always much nearer to them, it is impossible I think for them to have failed to see them.

AN INCREDITABLE SUGGESTION.

I hold, therefore, that the tail and side lamps were not burning at all or if they were burning, they were not burning brightly, nor were they visible to either Conroy or Yasin Khan. Under rules 271 (d) and 275 of the General Rules it was incumbent on the accused to see that the tail and side lights on his brakevan were burning brightly, and I hold for the reasons given above that he failed to comply with those rules.

As regards the point that the accident was due to the carelessness on the part of Conroy, the driver of the passenger train, I consider that the suggestion is increditable and untenable. In the written argument it has been stated that the accused could not possibly have been in his brakevan at the time of the accident, as he would most certainly have been killed, as were the hamals who occupied the brake with him, the brakevan admitedly being reduced to splinters. Nobody was in greater danger than Conroy and his fireman Yasin Khan and they were on their engine when the accident occurred, yet they did not lose their minds, and the accused's escape is equally miraculous. It has never been suggestd by the prosecution that the accused was asleep in his brakevan. Probably if that had been the case he would have been killed. The injuries sustained by him and his own admission in his written statement show that he was in his brakevan and was either pitched out of it after the impact or jumped out hurriedly before the impact.

A HOSTILE WITNESS.

For the foregoing reasons I convict the accused; and I feel bound to add that this case has been complicated by Manchershaw, who in many parts of his evidence here has for the first time sacrificed truth to the desire on his part to protect the accused, who is a co-religionist of his. If anybody deserved to be treated as a hostile witness in this case it was certainly he but the only questions put to him, which apparently gave the learned counsel for the defence the impression that he was being so treated, were those put by the Court itself and I consider that they were both relevant and essential.

As to sentence I can see nothing mitigating, the accused's offence is as serious as it possibly ca be; and I, therefore, sentence the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

HON. MR. ABBOTT'S TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, who represents the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Communities on the Imperial Legislative Council passed through Bombay on his way to Bangalore and the Deccan on Wednesday evening. He was met at the Victoria Terminus at 8-30 p.m. an hour before the departure of the Madras Mail, by Dr. Baker the Honorary Secretary of the League in this Presidency and several important maters affecting the welfare of the members of the Domiciled Communities in the Railways Telegraph, and Medical Departments were discused.

Regarding the Railway strike, Mr. Abbott desires it to be known that neither he nor the League is in any way inimical towards the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. On the contrary, he is in full sympathy with the Railway employees and their Society and will do all in his power to advance their interests; but he much deplored the action of the Society in ordering a general strike under the circumstances that were then prevailing, more especially as the labour market was glutted, and the members themselves were in no way prepared for such a drastic step, and if a more conciliatory attitude had been adopted, he is certain that it would have proved more beneficial for all parties concerned.

The grievances of the Telegraphists and the recent transfers from Bombay were discussed at some length, matters affecting the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the I. S. M. D. were also touched upon, some of their grievances are likely to be brought forward at the meeting of the Supreme Council next month. It is gratifying to learn that in future effective measures are being adopted to prevent persons who are not of European descent gaining admission into the Indian Telegraph Department and the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the I. S. M. D. by fraudulently declaring themselves to be Eurasians or Anglo-Indians. The co-operation of several Railways has also been secured in this respect, and on the whole the prospects of the Domiciled appear much brighter.

Mr. Abbott hopes to be in Bombay for a few hours at the end of this month on his return, and will be glad to consider all duly authenticated grievances affecting the Domiciled Communities, which may be sent to the office of the League at 218, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Abbott was much impressed by the encouraging start made by the League's "Employment Bureau" and the proposed Commercial Classes to be shortly opened in Bombay, and has promised to do his best to make these ventures a success.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE LAST OF THE "SATAN" FILM.

The usual programme will be presented at the Excelsior at all the houses on Sunday and on Tuesday and succeeding days. This will be positively the last week of the French Ballet Dancers, Mdlle Benoni and Mdlle Dorion. They have made themselves very popular during their stay in Bombay and for their farewell performances they have some especially captivating dances to present. This is a notable week also as showing the last part of the famous "Satan" film. In this part we are introduced to modern melodrama. We see one of the millionaire magnates of American enterprise falling a victim to the ever-ready-at-hand personal devil, this time masquerading as a typical villain of melodrama.

First, we have the youthful lover, the honest workman Joe and his sweetheart Mary, the florist. The Steel King desires to break down the virtue of the florist. Without the aid of Satan, he fails in his wicked endeavour. But as soon as the wicked Craftsman of all the Ages lends his aid to the would-be seducer, down go all the barriers of virtue and the bulwarks of honest work, and through scenes of wild revelry we are led to the final climax of murder. The last dread scene of all is Satan as the immaculately dressed stage villain, calmly smoking a cigrette in the midst of all the ruin and misery that his temtation of weak man and woman have achieved There are two humorous films as well.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

In order to add a little variety to their ordinary picture-programme the management here have engaged this week the services of Professor Paiva, a clever hypnotist, who will give a display of his marvellous hypnotic powers. Paiva is acknowledged to be one of the best professional hypnotists in India. He is a past-master in the art of putting people to sleep by hypnotic suggestion, and his wonderful "Yogi Spell" is a feat which only those who are very far advanced in the art can perform. Paiva has promised to give some very remarkable demonstrations during the course of his engagement, so it is expected his exhibition will prove a good draw.

Besides this there is the ordinary picture-programme. The pictures this week are well up to the mark, the chief feature being an historical film entitled "Lady Godiva." It is based on Lord Tennyson's well-known poem, and depicts the famous legend in an accurate but at the same time dignified and becoming manner.

MAUD ALLAN'S EASTERN TOUR.

Probably in the artistic history of India and the East there has never been such keen interest displayed in the coming visit of any artiste as that being evinced in the advent of Maud Allan, the most famous classical dancer in the world. This wonderful artiste has appeared before the King and Queen of England and numerous members of European Royal Families. She sails next month for Bombay visiting Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and Cairo on the way out. The excitement at Cairo over her coming visit is intense and the number of Recitals arranged will be altogether inadequate to satisfy the demands on the Box Office. The Bombay dates will be arranged next week. Already, we are informed, numerous enquiries are being made at the Box Office and when the Plans are opened a great rush may be anticipated.

LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY.

The seductiveness of the East has captured the inclinations of the Cherniavskys and they are anxiously waiting to embark on the ship that will carry them East. As soon as they finish their English contracts they will sail for Bombay arriving at the end of October. In between present engagements they are busy rehearsing new programmes for the forthcoming tour which is to be a hurried one. Only a limited number of towns in India will be visited as further engagements prohibit a long Eastern tour. The Cherniavskys are inducing Miss Ada Crossley, and other musical stars to visit India and it is more than likely that Mr. Howard Edie will commence shortly to arrange a tour for the great contralto. Madame Nordica, who is touring in Australia under the direction of a friend of Mr. Edie's, may also be induced to visit India. Other engagements, we are told, will be announced shortly.

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Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(*Concentrated Water of Ajowan*). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (*Price per 3 oz. phial, As. 8.*)

* *The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.*)

2. Syrup Vasaka.—*Vasaka or Arduso* (*Adhatoda Vasika*) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c., There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmaco Ind.*). (*Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.*)

* *This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.*)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.*)

4. Ext. Aboma Augusta Liq.—(*The active principle of Ulat Kambal*). *A specific for painful menstruation.*

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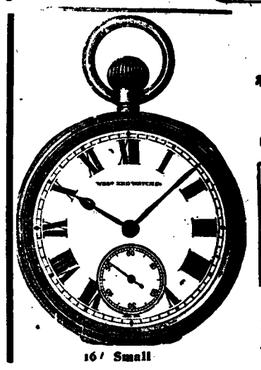

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Now the town season is over, and society has scattered in all directions at home and abroad for the late summer holiday and early autumn festivities, there is a complete halt called in the world of fashion, as far as that world ever stands still! Most of the dress-makers, and those who inspire them with new modes, are holidaying with the rest of the world, and it will be a little while before they all come back refreshed and full of new ideas. All these new ideas will be utilised for the winter fashions, and it is prophesied that they are to be wondrous becoming and smart. At the summer sales most of the modes of the past season have been bought up, and will be seen for some weeks to come at every holiday resort. Bargains, too, in autumn garments have been acquired in large numbers, so that there are practically few women at the moment who are troubling about new fashion—their wardrobes are very full and overflowing.

A CHARMING GOWN.

One of the most picturesque of summer gowns I have seen for a long time is this lovely model for silk crepe of a Nattier blue. It is the draped gown in its very prettiest form, the skirt being fully draped, pannier style, on each side of the long front panel of cream lace. The front of the bodice is part of this panel, and comes up under the wide, draped waistband of blue satin. The open neck and fine tulle. The modish "mob" hat is of Nattier-blue tulle, and is trimmed slashed-up cuffs of the long, tight-fitting sleeves have dainty frills of with a single large pink rose.

A "BUTTERFLY" HAT.

The "butterfly" hat in all its ethereal beauty rules the world of millinery, and is enormously popular. The butterfly trimming of tulle bows is the one approved way of bringing a demode summer hat right up to date. This pretty model is of dark myrtle-green tulle, and has a large tulle butterfly, well wired, be it remembered, at the back. The narrow turban brim is turned up with myrtle-green velvet.

A DAINTY LAWN BLOUSE.

A verydainty little garment indeed in the blouse of embroidered lawn, and in white is certainly the most beloved item in the holiday outfit. The example sketched is a very pretty one of pale blue embroidered lawn, and has a particularly charming decollete vest of white Valenciennes lace insertion, edged with tiny frills of the same fragile lace. The cuffs are of embroidered lawn, finished with frills of Valenciennes lace.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, 24th August 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns 419, 201, 313, 292; 5-30 p.m., Children's Sermon, 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Hymns—419, 260, 274. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 9 a.m. Choral Matins, 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensongs and Sermon. N. B.—The Services will be the same as above on the following Sunday also.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.F.G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 10 a.m., Service in G. I. Institute, Parel 5 p.m., Children's Service and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., EveningService .—Sermon on "The Divinity of Christ. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey, M.A.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (English). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. W. J. Kenshett, 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. Geo. Bennett; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. Smith.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

AMERICAN MISSION.

American Mission Church, Byculla.—Congregationalist—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Weekdays, 6-30 a.m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Teresa' Chapel' Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Josep'h Umbarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Denediction.

Gloria Church Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy, Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacb, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D'Ca—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—V5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

COCOANUT SOUP.
COLD CRAB A LA MUSCOVITE.
CHARTREUSE OF FOWL.
BEEF A LA BORDELAISE.
CHICKEN LIVER A L'ESPAGNOLE
CHERRY PUDDING.

Soupmeat or milk As. 3/6. Crabs As. 5. Fowl As. 12. Beef As. 6. Eggs. As. 7-6. Vegetable As. 5. Potatoes As. 2 Odds and ends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-12.

COCOANUT SOUP.

This is soup made with meat in the usual way, or with only milk and water. If the former after the first strainng, add two or three table spoonfuls of freshly grated cocoanut to this strained soup or an equal quantity of milk and water, with some grated onion, a little spice, and pepper and salt to taste. Simmer for an hour and then add a good tablespoonful of rice-flour mixed with a little milk; boil that for ten minutes, and finally add to the soup, either some cream or undiluted tinned milk, add seasoning to taste and serve.

COLD CRAB A LA MUSCOVITE.

Shred and pound the crab meat, flavouring it well with green chilli and a very little lime peel etc., Make a good aspic with stock made from boiling down the shells and flavour it rather highly with celery salt, tobasco sauce and onion juice, adding a little Mermito if needed. Also prepare half the amount of mayonnaise sauce and whip all together till quite light and frothy, set in a mould and the ice till required. This is a particularly nice dish.

CHARTREUSE OF FOWL.

With any odds and ends of meat at hand, raw or cooked, make quite a good quantity of quenelle meat, delicately flavoured. Some of the coarser parts of the fowl may be used, keeping the more delicate parts for the making of a nice mince. Line a well buttered plain mould with the quenelle meat, add an egg or two to the mince and fill up the centre of the mould with this, covering the top with the quenelle meat. Cover with buttered paper and steam for an hour; serve with a coating of thick tomato or other sauce and a garnish of cucumber and hardboiled egg slices.

BEEF A LA BORDELAISE.

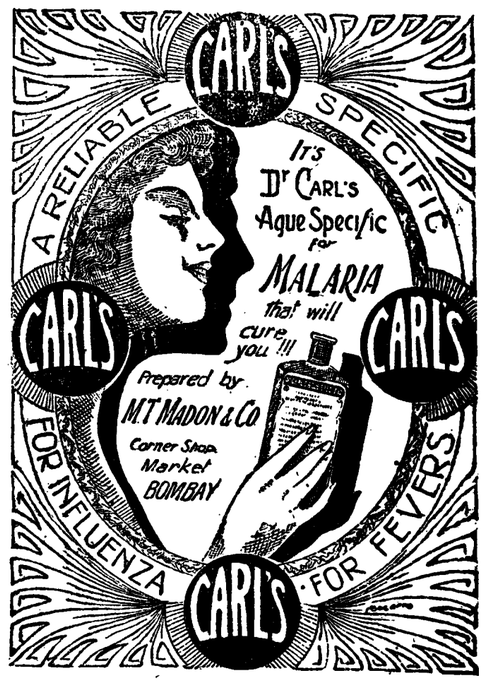
Cut the meat of any joint into thick slices and braise them with a little stock and claret with a small onion. When they are ready, make a good sauce flavoured with claret, red currant jelly, tobasco sauce and onion juice. Place on each slice a piece of well cooked beef marrow and mask the whole with the sauce.

CHICKEN LIVER A LA ESPAGNOLE.

Saute the chicken liver for a few minutes in butter pepper and salt till cooked but not brown. Prepare some fried crusts with a circle of any suitable vegetable pureed, place a piece of the liver in the centre and serve.

CHERRY PUDDING.

It is well to cook the bottled cherries a little more by setting them in a jar in the oven with a little sugar, sherry and spice, after carefully stoning them. Take a small teacupful of milk, or half milk and half cream, heat it and add to it a tablespoonful of flour previously mixed smooth with some milk, sugar to taste and a pinch of salt; boil well and when slightly cooled add the yolks of three or four eggs and lastly the whites already whipped to a stiff froth. Butter a plain mould, place a layer of the cherries at the bottom, then the mixture and so on till the mould is sufficiently full. Cover with a greased paper and bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes. Turn out and serve with a sauce made from the juice of the cherries boiled to a syrup with flavouring to taste.



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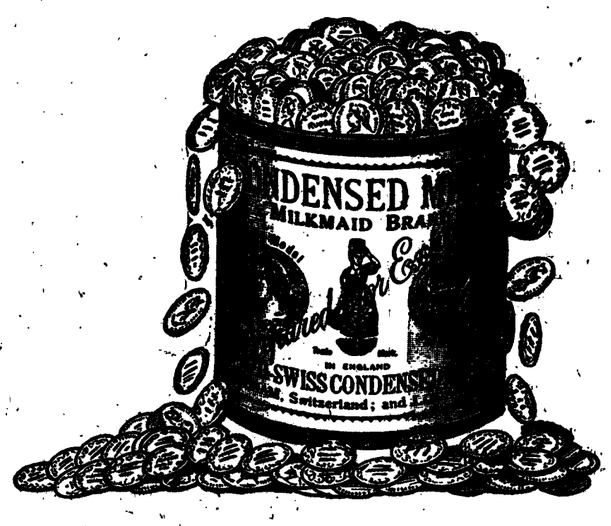

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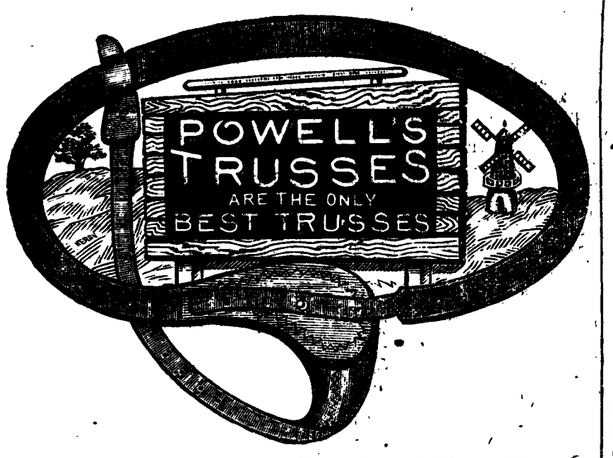

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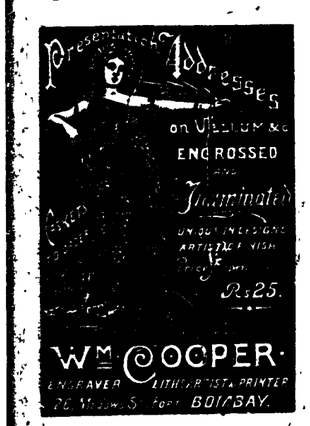

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